Sunday Edition

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Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

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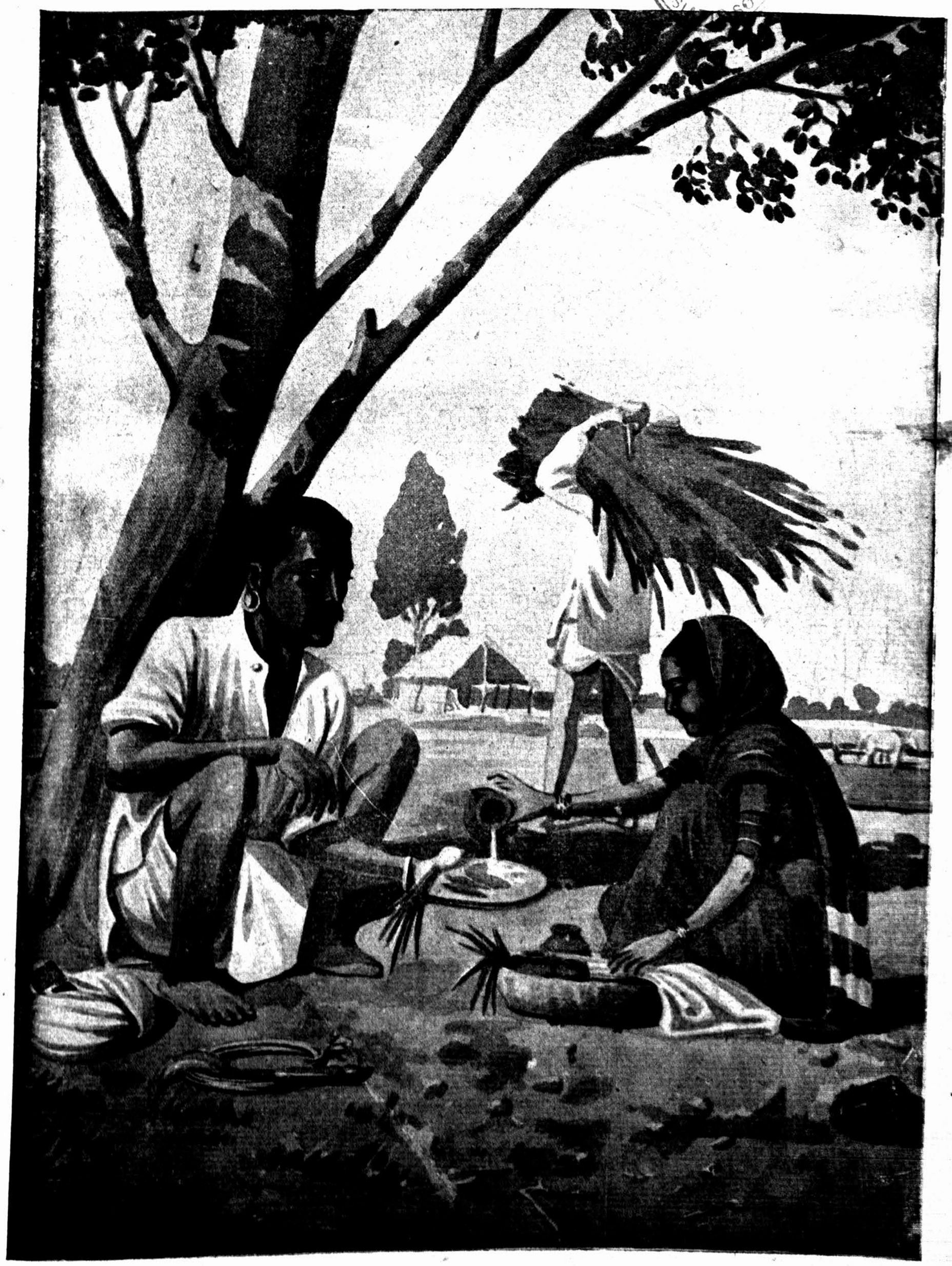
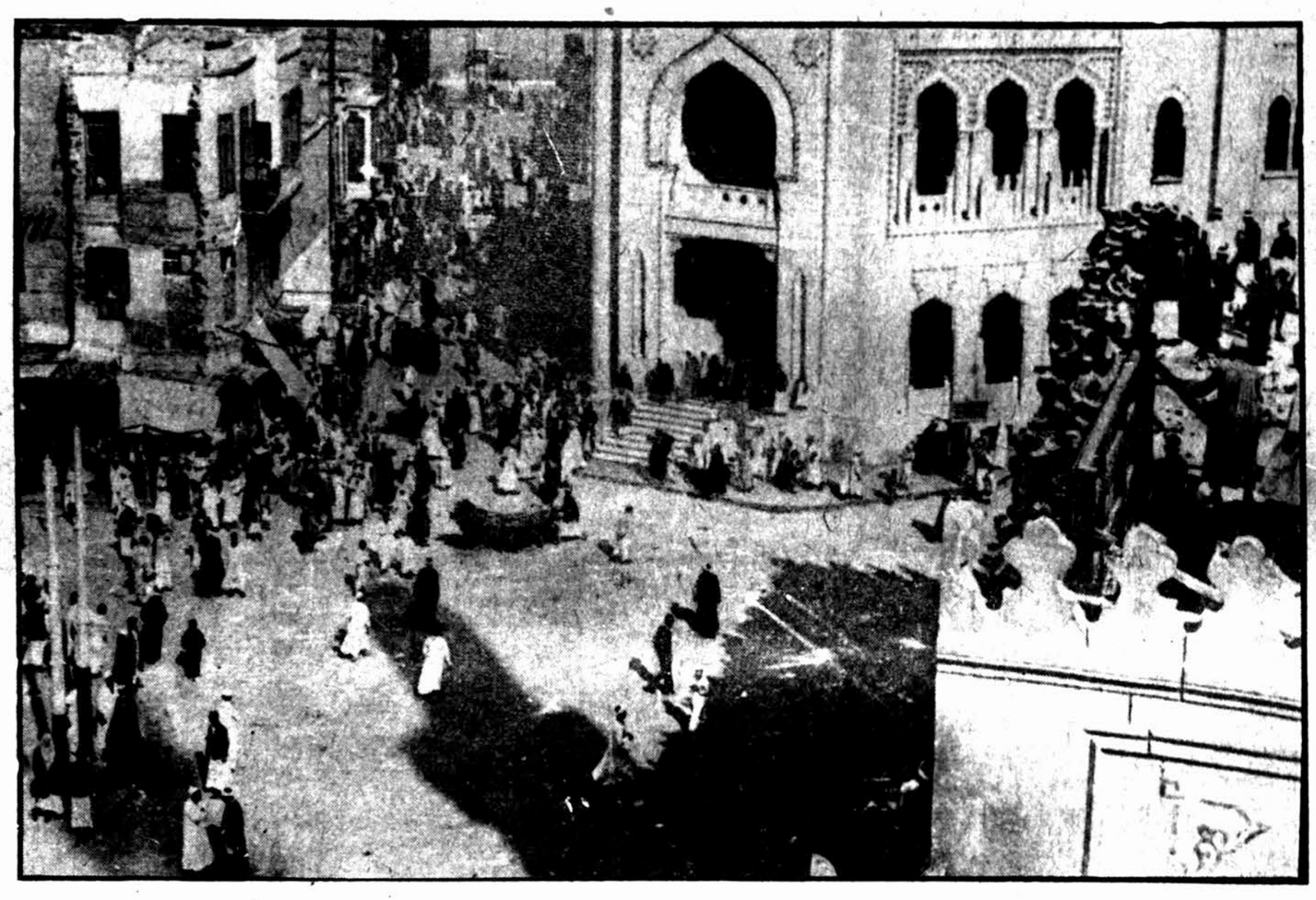
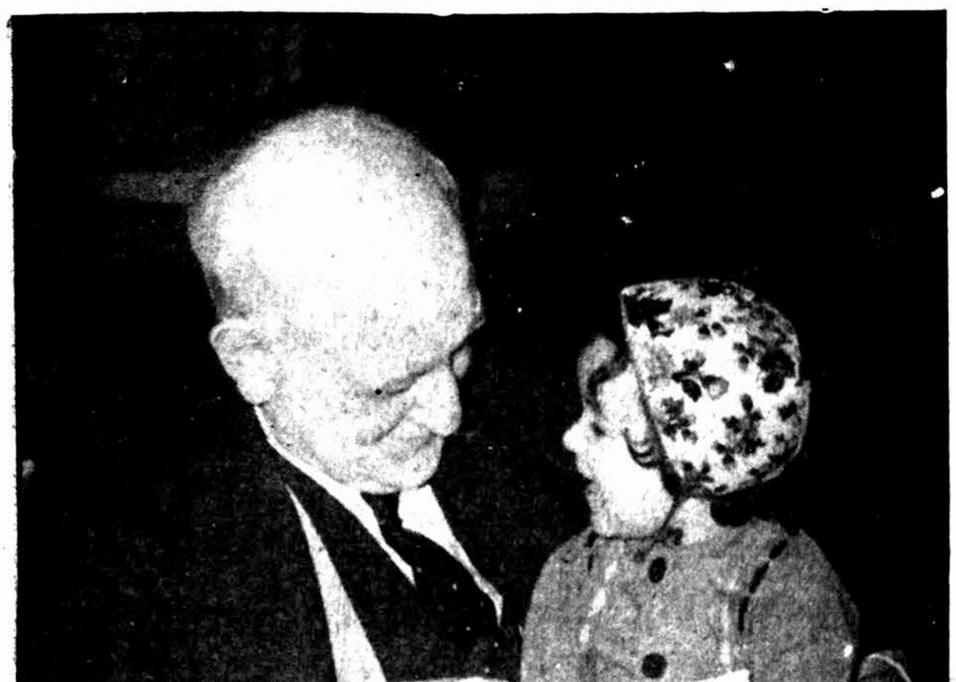


—Amangikar

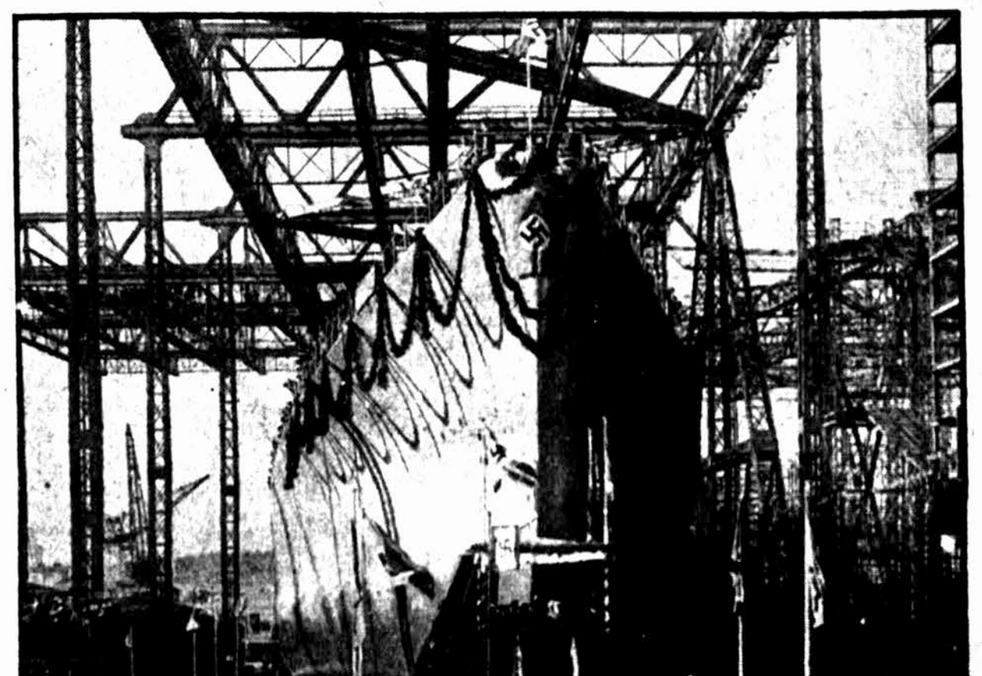
(Left) Bhil Mela at Raniar: It is one of the biggest melas held in Gujarat on the Holi festival day. Generally Bhils take young girls as their wives by "Rakshashivivah" (marriage by capture) from this mela. (Right) Bhil belles in folk dance during the festival.

Students of Azhar University, Cairo, hold a demonstration demanding resignation of the Minister of Public Instruction.





Mr. George Lansbury, former Leader of the Labour Party and popular British Member of Parliament, celebrated his 80th birthday on Feb. 21. Photo shows: Mr. Lansbury with his 2-year old grand-daughter.



Hitler launches Germany's largest battleship named after the Iron Chancellor Bismarck on the 14th February in Hamburg. The grand-daughter of Bismarck baptised this 35,000 ton battleship.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 19, 1939.

Nothing Shall Divide Us

This is A Plea For Communal Unity "In A Homely And Commonplace Manner" As The Author Tells Us Semi-Apologetically. But That Exactly Constitutes Its Forte

(By N. H. PANDYA)

I CRAVE the indulgence of your readers for giving a few personal experiences, trusting that after reading these few lines and the conclusions which I draw from them, they will agree that they were not irrelevant to my thesis, which heads this article.

From early childhood, I have come into contact, in one shape or another, with non-Hindus and they have influenced my life and thought. My grandfather, in the early nineties, was trading with Sind. I remember that huge bearded Muslim Sindhies used to come to my house, riding camels and they used to haggle for the price of their goods which they brought and sold to my grandfather and between whiles, in their gruff kindly fashion, they used to play with me. That was my first and earliest contact with a non-Hindu.

A Patriarch's Blessing

When I grew older and attended school, I had the good fortune to have as Head master the late Mr. Nanjiani, a devout and cultured gentleman. He knew my father and used to come and have tea at our house. Often he used to talk of Muslim culture and sympathetically and understandingly of Hindu culture and his talk made a deep and lasting impression on me.

When in due course I graduated and became a law student. I had the good fortune to have Mr. F. B. Tyabji as one of our professors. Mr. Tyabji used to invite some of us to tea at his house and we had many instructive and pleasant talks with him on all kinds of subjects.

In our days, the examination of articled clerks used to be much more difficult than at present. We had to obtain 70 per cent marks in each paper, in order to pass, and the order of the papers to be set at the examination was not disclosed. I appeared in the examination and failed at the first trial. This prayed upon my mind. Thereupon my uncle took me under his charge and out of Bombay.

In due course, the examination day approached. I started for Bombay on the eve of the examination day. When the train by which I was travelling reached the Surat station, a very old, white-bearded Muslim gentleman entered the compartment. He must have been at least eighty years old. He had a deeply lined forehead and a most peaceful and benign countenance. He was followed by his two elderly sons who had come to see him off. When the train was about to start the two sons entered the compartment, bowed low, touched the old gentleman's feet and received his blessings.

After the train started, the old gentleman fell into talk with my uncle and asked him where he was going. My uncle told him my story and asked me to pay my respects to the old gentleman. I rose and deeply bowed to him, whereupon the old gentleman raised his two hands and blessed me and prayed to God to give me success at the examination.

I believe up to this moment that my success at the examination that year, was due to the blessings of that gentleman.

After I started practice, I became Honorary Secretary of the Association of Arbitrators for the City of Bombay. The late Mr. A. M. Kajiji was president of the Association and for some years I had the pleasure of working with him in the affairs of the Association.

In the practice of our profession, we do not make any distinction between a Hindu and a non-Hindu. I count man non-Hindus among my clients. Similarly when we have to instruct Counsel we make no distinction between Counsel who is a Hindu and one who is not a Hindu. And similar is the case among doctors.

My readers may have heard of the Bombay Legal Aid Society. Its object is to make justice accessible to the poor, without cost to them. The Society gives free legal aid to poor and deserving persons. In my capacity as Honorary Secretary of the Society many non-Hindus come to me, without the least hesitation, for advice and assistance. We deal with the cases of all those who come to us, without the slightest regard to their community or creed.

Revealing Experience

I have had, for driving my car, a Muslim for over ten years. During the worst periods of communal trouble in the city, I never had the slightest hesitation in entrusting myself and my children and grand-children to him, nor has he entertained any feeling other than that of affection and regard for us. Our funniest experience was during the riot days. Wherever the driver, and I went in my car, we were safe. If I entered the Hindu locality, no one would hurt my driver, since in hurting him, one would hurt me. Similarly, when we went into other quarters, I was completely safe, thanks to the presence of my driver at the wheel.

I have given above nine reasons why I am non-communal. Throughout my life my contacts have been such as to create a feeling of mutual understanding, sympathy and respect for members of the other community. It is my firm belief that it is by establishing such contacts that mutual understanding, sympathy and respect are engendered.

Apart from that, I submit that the mere study of the character of another person, whatever his community, is itself full of human interest. As my readers are aware, the Hindu community is classified into four varnas, viz., Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. I shall give one interesting illustration from each of the four classes.

First, I will take a Kshatriya. Once when returning from a walk, I passed by the quarters of my attendant who was a Kshatriya. I was curious to know how he lived, so I knocked at his door. My attendant opened the door and asked me to come in. I entered his house, which consisted of one room. Its walls were grimy with smoke. The room was devoid of any furniture, except a cot and a wooden box. In one corner, was the kitchen fire, a few earthen pots and a brass platter and a bowl. A chilam accompanied by a dirty rag was kept in an alcove. After a few minutes' conversation, I asked him to accompany me to the Bazar. Thereupon, my attendant rose, opened the box, took out from it a brilliantly coloured silk turban, milk white, clinging trousers and a long coat, a glittering sword belt, and a pair of gold tinted shoes twisted up "a la poulaine", as though the toes were shooting forth a tendrill, all of which he donned. Last of all, he took out a broken piece of mirror, by means of which he satisfied himself that his turban was in place, and then stalked out of his room, with a jaunty air, "monarch of all he surveyed!"

There you have a pomp-loving and lovable Rajput, as interesting a specimen of humanity as ever was.

Some Types

Let me now give you an instance of a Vaishya. I am not a Bombay man. I was educated in the Gujarat College at Ahmedabad. The University examinations in those days were held in Bombay alone, and we had to journey to Bombay for appearing at those examinations. Railway companies used to give a concession in rates to students travelling in groups. Once upon a time, several of us were travelling by railway train from Ahmedabad to Bombay. We were travelling second class. During the journey, we noticed that one of us, a Vaishya student, was frequently visiting the lavatory. After some watching we were struck by a somewhat remarkable fact that he was compelled to visit the lavatory at the halts made by the train.

At last, we got anxious about his health and resolved to find out what the matter was with him, when he next came out of the lavatory. So when he emerged on the fifth or sixth occasion, we caught hold of him and ordered him to tell us what was the matter with him. Then we came to know that, he held a third class ticket, and had been hiding himself in the lavatory, in order to escape the ticket examiner at the

(Continued On Page 53)

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY

It cannot be the meaning of a divinely ordered world that men should turn their highest national achievements against each other. . . . . The man who serves humanity best is he who, rooted in his own nation, develops his spiritual and moral endowments to their greatest capacity, so that growing beyond the limits of his own nation, he is able to give something to the whole of humanity, as the great ones of all nations have done.—GUSTAV STRESEMANN (German Chancellor, 1923).

Whither Princes?

One Of Their Own Order Asks The Question—And Gives The Answer

By Prince Appa Saheb Of Aundh

WHAT is the duty of the Princes at this particular moment in the history of India? what should be their plan of action? These are the questions which the Princes ought to ask themselves. They ought to ask themselves these questions especially if they are giving their consent to lathi-charges and other activities of suppressing the legitimate demands of the people of the States.

It would not pay the princes to ignore the trend of the times. They must realise once for all that they live in a democratic age, an age where feudal institutes will not be tolerated unless they serve a definite purpose in the scheme of the politico-economic pattern based on the fundamental conception of "Happiness of the People." Throughout the length and breadth of India people are conscious of their natural rights, they have started to inquire into the very fundamentals of institutions and ideologies and are deciding to maintain these institutions or ideologies only if they would be of any service to them.

Right To Exist

But the Princes realise their positions. What right have they to what they get—their motor-cars, their carpets, their delicious food, etc.? What right have they to all this, when those who enable to enjoy it by labouring and toiling in the fields live a miserable life of poverty and pestilence? It is for "protection", for the management of the political machine for their happiness that the people have been paying the princes. They have enough cause to know that this function has not been fulfilled; it is therefore, necessary that the princes realise it.

They must comprehend that one motor-car for their pleasure can provide schools for 40 villages for one year. What right have the princes to deny the people this fundamental right, the right of knowledge? They must understand that one palace built for them could have provided at least a few thousand of these miserable families with enough shelter necessary for human beings. The very blood that flows in the veins of the princes has been nourished by the sweat of the brow of the people. They owe their very existence to the people. If they realise this, their hand will not go up for striking the lathi blow.

What are the people demanding after all. They are demanding the "right to exist"—to exist like human being. It is their natural right and they must get it. He who works must get the full benefit of his work.

Word Of Warning

The people of India have realised this. They have also realised that a political institute exists in order to give benefits to the people who constitute it. With this awakening the princes can no longer grapple. People have always been powerful than any single individual or group of individuals. Already a number of princes are finding it to be so. Princes come and go, Empires rise and fall but the people remain. No amount of lathi charges, no sort of suppression can defeat the people.

Princes beware! The power, you feel you have, is not powerful enough to protect you from this avalanche of popular movement.

The power behind you is only the power of reaction and tyranny, it cannot protect you from this avalanche, because the movement is, in truth directed against it. Princes awaken yourself! Realise who has fed you; who has enabled you to live in luxury for generations! Princes bow down to your bread-givers. No one but they will protect you. No one can protect you but they.

But when will the people protect you? Only when you realise your true position, you must realise, you must feel that every drop of your blood comes from the people and that it is your duty to repay the people for it. You may have forgotten the creed of the ancient Indian Princes. Service was their religion, their very existence. Service of the people. The more you have received, the more responsibility lies on your shoulders to give back.

Trustees Of People

And you will not be able to give back while you ride in luxurious motor coaches and sleep on costly carpets. You must live with the people, live like the people, and then alone you will realise their sorrows. Only the man who wears the shoe knows where it pinches. The people feel their miseries; they also know their remedies.

Princes, your role in the present trend of political evolution is to be the "trustees of the people". What up till now you thought belonged to yourself, you must realise that it belongs to those who have toiled to create it. Every bit of it you must hold in trust for the people. You must allow the people to manage it.

Prince Appa Saheb Of Aundh.

At the most you can give them a piece of sincere and loving advice when you feel that they are not managing their affairs properly. It is the right of the people to rule themselves, and you, princes, can only be trustees for their benefit.

Real Security

Wealth and luxury kill creative capacity and deaden clear perception. Do not be blind to the trend of events. If only you love people and serve them, you will become immortal. If you cannot see properly for yourself hear what wise people say—but be aware!!

Let by-gones be by-gones. Even though you have been tyrants, the people will forgive you. They can respond to love and sympathy. They can only respect those who serve them. To-day you think that people respect you; that is not respect—that is fear. Have you ever heard what those who bow before you speak behind your back? Truly the words that escape their lips cannot be said to be words of reverence. Very few of you know real respect. But love the people, serve the people and nothing can shake you from your position. That is the only course of action for you. Princes. Service of the people, trusteeship of the people is your creed, your true religion. The way most of you are going you will not find either security or happiness. Your real security, your real happiness lies with the people of your State—with the people of India.

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Daughter Of Shahjehan

Bernier And Manucci's Bazar Gossips Exposed

(By Mr. MOHAMMED YAQUB, B. A., LL.B., Pleader, Mhow, formerly Holkar College (Indore) Research Scholar in Indian History).

SOME of the articles contributed by Mr. F. J. Morgan to the 'Illustrated Weekly of India', under the caption of "Famous Women in Indian History," wear the appearance of undoubtedly tremendous labour completely wasted. His expressions are eloquent, but his eloquence adorns many an imaginary fragment of Indian history. It was his plain duty as a historian to have faithfully studied the real facts, which, at least so far as the Moghuls are concerned, are not needed to be laboriously excavated. Obviously, however, his intentions do not seem to be mischievous, though unconsciously they give a rude shock to the moral scruples of the Muslims and provoke righteous public indignation To my mind he has been painstakingly collecting all this material with a view to reassure himself of his position as a student of Indian history, and, forgetting altogether that by allowing it to pass for an apparently unquestioning public interest, he will, in some circles, be easily taken for a wild crusader, pledged to carry destruction in the unblemished family records of the Great Moghuls. On this account, he was recently pulled up by a Sikh Scholar from Amritsar, who was legitimately annoyed at the rather crude manner in which novelties were introduced in the Sikh history. I shall be pleased if in the light of known history, Mr. Morgan will be inclined to correct his famendowing information about the Daughters of Shahjehan, published in the Weekly of the 13th November, 1938.

Painful Credulity

The painful credulity with which Mr. Morgan has placed himself at the mercy of Francois J. Bernier, probably his sole authority for the purpose, has rendered him very unkind and even cruel in the treatment of his subject He could have added to his reputation had he only tried to acquaint himself with more trustworthy histories of the reigns of Shahjehan and Aurangzeb, He openly accuses Begum Jahan-ara of "rather elastic morality". of her "numerous illicit love-affairs", and seems to lose all sense of proportion and decency when he miserably suggests that "Shahjehan adored his daughter and on occasions was not ashamed to display his affection." He describes with unconcealed pleasure the sensational story of one of her "forbidden lovers" having been boiled to death in a cauldron

It would be easy to remember, as every student of Indian history does, that Francois Bernier was in India from 1636 to 1668 and was in the employ of a nobleman named Danishmand Khan. He had had absolutely no chance of access to the Imperial Harem, and, therefore, all that he could write about it naturally emanated from the popular news manufacturing agencies the vulgar crowds—whose political inclinations used to be systematically independent of any changes in policies, but whose reasoned or unreasoned likes and dislikes for individuals could always go uncontrolled.

The Bazzar gossips of Delhi had been responsible for the reign of terror inaugurated by Nadir Shah who laid the pride of the Moghuls to dust in 1739.

Apart from the question, therefore, whether Bernier's account of the 'incidents' in the Imperial Harem, should or should not be accepted as an unimpeachable testimony, there remains little room for doubt, that, in any case, it is by no means the sole authority for the period on which implicit reliance could be unreservedly placed In this connection it appears necessary to urge Mr. Morgan to read another important book, the Storia Do Mogor, by Nicolao Manucci, a Venetian traveller, who remained in India for a much longer period than Bernier.

Bernier Corrected

Manucci had not only had the unique opportunity of meeting Bermier at Delhi, but also of correcting him on several occasion when the latter was engaged in collecting material for his celebrated work.

> "I frequently warned him," he says, "not to accept what the common people said;" because he believed that Bernier, "more often encountered fraud and falsity than truth."(1).

It is of interest to note that it is Bernier who has described in his book the so-called cauldron episode of Jahan-ara's supposed amorous advertures,(2) which has been given by Mr Morgan, a prominence entirely out of all proportion.

Mr. Morgan, I trust, will be somewhat surprised to find that with regard to this fantastic story, Bernier, his chief spring of "historical" revelation has been given a powerful lie direct by Nicolao Manucci.

> "She exerted herself a great deal", writes Manucci about Jahan-ara," to secure the crown to her brother Dara; this was due to her eagerness to marry, Dara having promised to give his consent as soon as he was crowned. With this end in view, she employed all her cleverness and energy to satisfy her father, she served with the greatest love and diligence in order that Shahjehan should accede to her petitions. It was from this cause that the common people hinted that she had intercourse with her father, and this has given occasion to Monsieur Bernier to write many things about this princess founded entirely on the talk of the low people. (3) Therefore, it is incumbent on me, begging his pardon, to say that what he writes is untrue."
>
> "He says that Shahjehan, learning that this princess had a lover in her palace, forthwith went to seize him. The princess had hidden the man in a stove (cauldron?) and the king caused it to be lighted, and thus secured his death.
>
> "I leave the reader to judge if a father, who loved so much this princess, would do such an infamous act to his daughter

(Continued On Page 54)

(1) Venice Codex cited by William Irvine, in Footnote on P. 97 of Vol: II, of the Storia Do Mogor

(2) Bernier's travels, edited by Constable, P. 13.

(3) Bernier, PP. 11, 12 and notes.

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INSIDE HYDERABAD

Men, Matters And Monuments

(By M. FATHULLA KHAN).

THE State of Hyderabad and Berar, to give its historically correct name, is indeed not only an enigma but also replete with paradoxes. Hyderabad, the premier State in the Indian Empire, is a word seared on the heart of every Muslim in India; the Nizam, the visible heir to the Mughal Empire's glory, is a word that evokes enthusiasm, intrigue and loyalty.

Hyderabad has after a comparatively long quietude, again begun to loom large in the public news. And at such a time as this, a survey of the current history of the State, incorporating a few pen-pictures and general studies from the remarkably interesting world of Hyderabad, which is as staunch to its noble traditions and heritage as it has due regard for the inevitable conditions which modern social and political life is shaping in the country, will, I feel sure, be found appropriate and interesting.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

The vast dominions of the Nizam bulking mightily as a country of international stature with its eighty-two thousand square miles and a population of well-nigh fifteen millions is verily the heart of the Indian continent. Apart from its magnitude, which aspect, of course, is of no less importance, the factor that gives Hyderabad so eminent a place in the esteem of India is this. Not only do his own Muslim subjects but all his co-religionists throughout India and the Muslim world look upon the Nizam as the 'Shah-i-Deccan,' regard him as a Defender of Islam, and consider his Dominions as the remnant of the great Mughal Empire.

Though an inland State, Hyderabad remains under a treaty still in force a sea-power admitting the Nizam's ships to fly their own flag on high seas, and also conferring on the Nizam the free use of the port of Masulipatam on the east coast of India, but which has not been exercised for a long time now, for reasons best known to the Political department of the Government of India.

The country is mainly agricultural; the chief staple being cotton and millet in the north, rice and oil-seeds in the South. It has also rich mineral resources, much to be yet exploited. The only mineral worked on a large systematic scale is coal, which is largely used on the Southern Indian railways. Gold was worked on a modest scale till, recently and is proposed to be worked again.

Politically, Hyderabad is claimed to be an independent treaty State, which claim an actual practice sounds fantastic. The Nizam is its sovereign, with feudatory princes, holding estates which in size, population and wealth are as important as many of the Indian States enjoying the honour of "salutes," owing allegiance to him. One of these feudatories even has direct treaty relations with the British Government is entitled to a "salute" and to be styled His Highness. This queer position, I understand, was considered by the British Government 'vis-a-vis' Federation and has been made clear in the draft Instrument of Accession. The Nizam has inherited the privilege of the Mughal Emperors to bestow titles of honour and distinction upon his subjects; he has his own currency, consisting of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. He has also his own Postal service, with Saving banks. A military establishment of considerable fighting value is maintained by the Nizam which, from time to time, has rendered invaluable help at strategic moments in the life of the British Empire.

The part which Hyderabad has been playing in the Indian Renaissance has, unfortunately, not received the due recognition as it should. Students of political history realise that Hyderabad, touching as it does "on all sides what have been inflammable points in the geography of Indian history," has a true mission in the future of India. The country can no more dispense with the contribution that Hyderabad makes to her political heritage than she can spare any of the diverse streams, so unlike each other in origin and expression, that together make up the broad and noble river of Indian cultural life.

"Hyderabad represents," says a well-known student of Indian history and politics, firstly, the continuity of the national tradition of the Mughals, involving as it does a synthesis of Hindu and Muslim culture; secondly, a Deccan nationalism, which should form the nucleus of the union between the South and the North; and thirdly, the premier State in India, with ample resources and a large area and a unified system of Government, where it is possible to work out the plans of India's economic regeneration."

"India will never become one," this writer asserts in elaborating his reference to Deccan nationalism, "unless a Deccan synthesis which unites the mind of the South and the North is evolved."

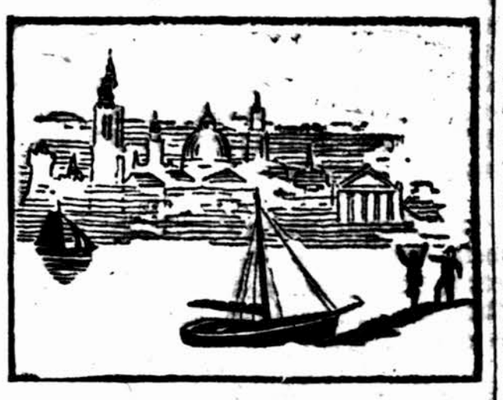
Students of Indian history are agreed that, despite the efforts of great statesmen, from Asoka to Nana Phadnavis, the South and the North have remained two distinct entities in India. The Bahmani and Vijyanagar Kingdoms and the Chalukyas attempted to bring about a common culture between the two diverse sections, but failed owing to the unsettled conditions then prevailing in North India. But the Nizam's State, he thinks, placed as it is to-day, has now the chance to achieve this end.

"If it unites in one culture," he opines, "the Andhras, the Marathas and the rest of the cultural units of the Dominions a great step towards the union of India would have been taken."

But to interpret and carry out this glorious mission, it is essential that there should exist unity of purpose based upon truth and sincerity and a spirit of tolerance and co-operation in all quarters. Not merely this, a sense of Hyderabad citizenship which recognises its own individuality, its traditions and its rich cultural heritage, needs be cultivated and developed.

Next Article:
THE NIZAM AND HIS FAMILY.

Mr. M. Fathulla Khan.



ODD SPOTS

THE FAIRY CITY

There is a certain spot upon the Calabrian Coast from which when conditions are right, very strange sights can be seen. Looking westward towards the Strait of Messina on such occasions, the observer can suddenly see rising just above the waters of the sea a most enchanting spectacle.

It seems as if a fairy city had come into being. Towers, castles, minarets can be seen, some of gigantic size, while sometimes the figures of giant horsemen ride across the scene in an awe-inspiring manner. For many centuries those who saw this strange sight from that particular point on the coast, believed that they looked upon the castles and city of Morgan le Fay, and even to-day, when the city rises from the sea, the cry of "Morgana, Morgana!" goes up. It is believed that the vision heralds approaching good.

The Fata Morgana, as this is known, is, however, nothing but an extraordinarily beautiful and vivid mirage. The city is a reflection of buildings on the Sicilian shore and the giant figures are the reflections of people moving there.

It occurs on still mornings, when the waters are unruffled, and the sun strikes down at an angle of 45 degrees. The heat then acts upon the stagnant air and creates, as it were, a number of mirrors, while the tide must be exactly at the right height to rise in convex form and throw the reflection towards the Calabrian shore.

This mirage is not so regularly seen now as it used to be, and many who have travelled purposely to the right spot to see it, have been disappointed; but those who have witnessed it, say that it is one of the most beautiful sights that could possibly be imagined. The people of old can be excused for thinking they were gazing upon a fairy city.

ART ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

At the open air art exhibitions, when Paris artists set their canvases up beneath the trees of the Boulevard St. Michel, in the Latin Quarter., or the Boulevard de Clishy, in old Montmartre, pictures may be purchased on the hire system. If piano makers, furniture dealers and sellers of wireless sets sell their goods by deferred payments, artists ask why should not they do likewise. The buyer gets his art so much a month, and the artist is able thus to sell more pictures. And John Citizen who by this means is able to acquire a picture may be making a valuable investment should the artist whose canvas of yellow and red sailed sardine fishers of Concarneau, or sunbeams lighting the glades of Fontainebleau forest, one day become famous, as others before him have become famous.

"This is your fourth daughter to get married, isn't it?"

MacTavish: "Aye, and our confetti's gettin' awful gritty."

"How nicely you have made your bed, sonny," said his mother one morning.

"I haven't made it," he replied, "I got out of it carefully."

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India's Social And Cultural History

Collection Of Basic Materials For A Comprehensive Study

(By the Hon. Dr. SAIYID MAHMUD, Minister of Education, Development and Employment, Behar).

THANKS to the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi the problem of national education has been widely discussed in India during recent months and our attention is being increasingly directed towards the much bigger problem of national literature with which it is inseparably inter-linked. In fact, any serious effort at educational reconstruction will necessarily lead us to reconstruct the whole framework of our cultural life on national and scientific lines.

As a result of the endeavours of the Zakir Husain Committee we are now in possession of a scheme of school education together with a syllabus of studies which have been universally approved of, even admired by progressive educationists in and outside India. It is not difficult to see, however, that as soon as we put the scheme into operation we shall be faced with a number of insurmountable difficulties. The preparation of suitable text-books will immediately raise the problem of adequate historical data and general literature bearing on subjects of study prescribed in the Wardha Syllabus. While subjects like the Basic Craft, Mother tongue and Hindustani, or Mathematics, Drawing, Music and General Science may be taught without necessarily referring to their Indian background and history, a course in Social Studies may not be attempted without previously collecting comprehensive and scientific data on the evolution and development of Indian society and culture.

Syllabus For Social Studies

To take an instance the Zakir Hussain Commitee enumerates as follows the objectives of its syllabus for Social Studies:—

1. To develop a broad human interest in the progress of mankind in general and of India in particular.
2. To develop in the pupil a proper understanding of his social and geographical environments; and to awaken the urge to improve it.
3. To inculcate the love of the motherland, reverence for its past, and a belief in its future destiny as the home of a united co-operative society based on love, truth and justice.
4. To develop a sense of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
5. To develop the individual and social virtues which make a man a reliable associate and trusted neighbour.
6. To develop mutual respect for the world religions.

In its detailed treatment of syllabii for Social Studies it expects that students shall progressively learn all about Indian social and cultural developments from the Vedic period downwards. They will be introduced to the story of a boy in Mahenjo Daro and the story of Shunah Shepa (Vedic Period) in Grade I, to life in India in the days of the Upanishads in Grade II and to Buddhist life in Grade III. The content of the syllabus in Grade IV is extremely rich. It refers not only to the political and cultural life of India but also to Indian contacts with the Court of Baghdad and to our cultural and commercial relations with Java and Siam. In Grade V the syllabus deals with the story of Muslim Civilisation in India and the world and emphasises the mutual interpenetration of the Hindu and Muslim cultures and its social and cultural implications with special reference to the development of common social and political, institutions, a common art and culture, even a common spiritual outlook. In Grades VI and VII it deals with the decay of the Indo-Muslim culture and the sociological reactions of the new system of Government established by a foreign Imperialism in India. The Committee provides for a course of Indian History in simple outlines but emphasises that in teaching the subject,

> "the chief landmarks in the development of the social and cultural life of the people should be stressed, and the gradual movement towards greater political and cultural unity be shown."

Basic Materials

Very few will dispute the fact that the Wardha syllabus gives us for the first time a helpful historical perspective and a correct economic and social background of Indian History. But every honest and careful student of Indian History is only too painfully conscious of the fact that basic materials for such a course of studies are almost non-existent to-day and may be collected only after a good deal of research. In the absence of such materials it is difficult to see how any fruitful attempt can be made towards the preparation of satisfactory text-books on these subjects. The existing fragmentary literature suffers in most cases from a complete want of any historical or sociological outlook and is usually the personal view of the author I do not see how under the existing conditions we can effectively eradicate the evils for which our existing History text-books are notorious.

Our students will be in a much worse plight when they reach the stage of higher education after finishing the seven years' course and try to study richer details of our national culture or the finer aspects of our emotional and intellectual life. It is true that useful work has been done by Archaeologists in India and the collection of some of our libraries and museums is rich. A number of useful texts have been carefully edited and valuable monographs have appeared dealing with some aspects of our art and culture. Even this material is rarely utilised in the preparation of our text books or used by general readers. Most of the writers on Indian History never care to deal with the life of common people or with our social and political institutions. They usually confine themselves to a narration of wars, fratricidal revolts, intrigues for the throne, palace murders or petty details of the royal courts. In a word, they are content with representing thousands of years of Indian history as a brutal record of butchery of men by fellow men. As yet there is no attempt to give a co-ordinated picture of the growth and development of Indian society or even a plan of collecting and publishing of relevant sociological material. As a result our present school and college literature is notorious for its anti-national bias and its puerile character. But one cannot imagine how it could have been otherwise. It is now being only very slowly realised by Indian historians that history, instead of being an isolated branch of knowledge, is one of the groups of studies which together make up the general science of society. From the view point of a national literature, we have got to deal with Indian History not as biography of a few but as a record of all the doings and sufferings of the Indian people in every walk of life. Unless this is realised, every historian and social scientist is bound to present a distorted and in any case, an unsatisfactory and incomplete picture of our social developments. Moreover it should be clearly understood that unless this is done no satisfactory beginning can be made with a national history.

Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that at the hands of these intellectual adventurers a number of half-baked and mischievous theories and misleading and unscientific conclusions have found general acceptance among the readers of Indian history. As a rule most of our so-called historians are, at their best, mere apologists of Muslim or Hindu domination. A few of them are exponents of an anaemic national cultural synthesis. Some of our rabid racial theories may easily find a place of honour in the Fascist demagogy and an appeal to arrogant and exclusive nationalism is only too noticeable in recent historical literature. Mere mechanical cataloguing of facts in certain chronological order usually raises a person to the position of a historian in India. People have started writing and theorising about Indian history without first collecting copious basic materials. In attempting to strengthen their own position the British Imperialist administrators and scholars have contributed, in their own way, to give us a perverted and one-sided view of our past developments and to inculculate in us a sense of utter despair for the future.

The Hon. Dr. Mahmud.

Pancity Of Literature

Of general literature we have very little. There are no historical novels of any value, very few good short stories or dramas and almost nothing on popular science or useful arts. Most of our literature is marked for its pronounced urban bias and is, at its best, a cheap and sometimes vulgar imitation of European authors. Their themes are generally superficial if not pernicious and are, in any case, unrelated to our cultural roots and our living social problems. Any scheme of popular education especially for the countryside will have to create its own literature and standards of value.

While the deficiencies of our national literature and of our text books are only too many and patent, it will not be fair to say that materials for a comprehensive and scientific social and cultural history of India do not exist or are not easily accessible. There is no paucity of such materials. Besides the texts and monographs which have already been published and the collections of the museums and the archaeologists there is other rich material in the hands of old families, Indian princes and neighbouring States which will come to light after diligent search and the pioneering work of Sir Auriel Stein, Sri Rahul Sankratayan and others is a helpful pointer in this direction. The existing material itself will yield extremely useful information if examined from a scientific social view-point.

(Continued On Page 42)

Disguise Competition

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22ND

(See Pages 28 & 29)

CULTURE—Is It A Conspiracy?

(The following "talk" on Art by Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, was broadcast from the Madras Station on the 1st instant)

I HAVE been asked to speak to you about art and culture—or rather I have been asked—is culture a conspiracy? Now this is a difficult question to answer—because I do not quite understand what is meant by culture being a conspiracy. But I take it to mean—Is culture an affectation or an imaginary shield behind which a few learned snobs can hide—then my answer is no.

Culture is a very definite, but I am sorry to say very rare quality in this modern world—and we should not allow ourselves to be confused by thinking culture and art mean the same thing.

It is not necessary to be cultured to be an artist, but it is better that an artist should be cultured, for although art and culture are quite different, they are a good combination.

Art And Culture

A man can be an artist and a great artist, if he is sensitive, if he has great creative faculties, and a vivid imagination—he may be an artist because of his strong primitive emotions. He may even be illiterate—but still a great artist—and when I say artist I mean painter, sculptor, dancer or musician—any of the arts he may only excel in one of them, but he is not necessarily cultured. A man of culture may not excel in the practice of any art, but he must have a knowledge and appreciation of all—in fact he must be a connoisseur of everything that is fine—he must understand good music, good paintings, and must be well read.

Art is the offspring of passion, feeling and understanding—whilst culture is the offspring of good breeding—deep knowledge and a great appreciation of the beautiful things of life.

A good example of a man of culture who was also a great artist is Leonardo da Vinci—who is perhaps the most illustrious figure in the history of the human race—he was distinguished and elegant—an intellectual and a great painter. He saw no essential difference between art and science, his mind was very deliberate, realistic and experimental, yet filled with the artist's pleasure of creating new things.

Leonardo da Vinci died over 420 years ago, but he still lives in one's memories as one of the greatest men in the world—he was a painter, a sculptor, an engineer, a soldier and a very religious man with great refinement and character.

He is an exception rather than the rule. Although the majority of artists are cultured, they are far from the standard of quality possessed by Leonardo.

Primitive Art

Then we have the artist who is not cultured—but depends upon primitive instincts or strong emotional forces—a good example is the negro sculptor—the man who takes a piece of wood and with a fierce passion carves it into a God. His work is great because it is sincere—because it has captured some of his own strange emotions,—it may not be beautiful but it is powerful and it says something it has a message for the world. The very simplicity and crudeness of the artist gives a greatness to his work—he gives part of himself—sincerity.

Mr. Charles Gerrard.

An artist who has culture will give the world refinement and elegance in his work—but an artist who works by instinct will give the world truth and feeling—it may not be attractive but it will be great.

Then again we have the man of culture who is not an artist in practice, but must sub-consciously be an artist in his ideas and ideals.

The dilettante creates no work of art, but appreciates art and has a great love for it.

What Constitutes Culture

There is the man who cannot play any music, but on hearing a wrong note will get a cold shiver down his spine—the man who looks at a bad painting or piece of sculpture as is nauseated by it. The man who leaves a restaurant because he sees people eating expensive food but dishes which do not blend. This supersensitiveness is part of the make-up of a man of culture—he understands—he appreciates, he almost worships everything fine in painting, music, literature and good living. I think I have clearly pointed out to you the difference between art and culture and I think you will appreciate the fact that there definitely is such a thing as culture—it is not a word just used by the intelligentsia to hoodwink the masses.

Culture should be a very necessary part of civilization, but I seriously think with modern life rushing along at break-neck speed. There is little time left to consider culture as an important factor in life, and more and more it is being left to the few.

With wars and revolutions, and mass production—culture is becoming a thing of the past and because modern life has become a competition of speed, we are deserting the things which really matter—things which make life worth living.

I have been asked—is there a world of difference between Epstein, Eric Gill, Rodin, Gauguin, Van Eyek, Raphael, and Michael Angelo and my answer is there is not — they are all artists and an artist is an artist the world over. Epstein may portray certain emotions, but they are in essentials exactly alike—they all strive to give the world a message—there might be a subtle difference in their message, but their object in life is the same.

Every artist has his own technique, his own colour sense or plaster sense as the cast may be—this gives his work individuality, but underneath the mannerisms of all true artists there is a similarity—for all great art has for its ultimate goal the expression of life.

Fasionable Art

Another question I have been asked is—Is it fashionable to be a surrealist, impressionist or cubist—and is it art? It is certainly fashionable, but it is not art, for real art goes deeper than fashion—a novelty never lives. Surrealism is a phase—it is one of those experimental periods in art—I cannot say it will live, because I feel so many surrealist painters and sculptors are working with their tongue in their cheeks so to speak—they are being original for the sake of being noticed—but out of the hundreds of surrealists' works a few may brave the storm and survive, because if a work has thought and sincerity and is produced in all sincerity, it will have some quality in it somewhere.

Impressionistic art will live—the French impressionist paintings have already proved themselves to be great and worth of the name of art. There are many impressionists who are charlatans, and it is surprising to see how quickly one tires of a painting that is not genuinely sincere.

Impressionistic art is a great study and cannot be explained in a few words, but it is perhaps the most interesting of all modern work.

The impressionist presents his feelings and emotions to you in the simplest manner without a flourish of tiresome details, and unless you have studied the impressionist school, this lack of detail may be irritating, it may even appear stupid, but forget the little things like detail—search for the broader outlook—try to appreciate the artists' feelings and you will enjoy his work.

Cubism

Cubism like impressionistic painting is a study in itself—I do not think it will live like the impressionists might—it is intellectual and deep and needs understanding to be appreciated and each picture is a problem in itself, and before it can be readily understood, one must be able to know the mind of the artist and what he is striving for, because cubists rely upon abstract form and symbolism.

I have been asked—is Shaw more cultural than Shakespeare? I do not think Shaw is particularly cultured—I would not say he is without culture, neither would I quote him as a very cultured man. Shakespeare was a literary genius, Shaw is a brilliant journalist who understands life and people so well that he can twist the tail of the world and make them like it. He has a ready wit and great aptitude for fooling the

(Continued On Page 51)

Centenary Of P. H. Ling: Father Of Swedish Gymnastics

World Gymnastic Festival In Stockholm

INTEREST in the physical training of the nations is being awakened more and more throughout the world. The ancient Hellenic ideal "mens sana in corpore sano" is once more being held up as a beacon light to spur each individual and each nation on to new efforts. To that end a great many different "systems" are being adopted, the majority of which, however, have this in common, that they are ultimately derived from that brilliant method created by the Swede Per Henrik Ling and bequeathed by him not only to his own countrymen but to all those people throughout the world who are anxious to cherish his ideas as formulated in Swedish gymnastics. P. H. Ling never intended that his system should remain unalterable for all time; on the contrary, he pointed out the boundless possibilities for development which it opened up and insisted that full advantage must be taken of them. That his words have borne fruit was demonstrated by the performance of 1,200 Swedish gymnasts before 100,000 spectators in the Olympia Stadium at the last Olympic Games in Berlin.

The basis of Ling System is the idea of gymnastics as part of the school curriculum, the system as drawn up for the applied during the different school ages at the different educational establishments throughout the country. Demonstrations of this system were given at the Olympic Games in Berlin by six different troupes in different age classes before the assembled experts from all parts of the world.

The people of England have recently taken up the watchword "Keep Fit", which harmonizes well with the motto of the Swedish gymnastics movement: "Gymnastics for all". The idea of gymnastics is to give the 'Children a sound physical development of which they may enjoy the benefit all their lives:

"Youth" will find in it a healthy and sound diversion to develop the body and strengthen the will;

"Adults" just that right amount of bodily exercise that is required to maintain health and vigour;

"Elderly" people such bodily exercise as may be suitable for them in order to stave off old age and stimulate the mind;

"The Labourer" that gymnastic exercise which, for the very reason of its all-round application, wards off the effects of monotonous, fatiguing occupational work;

"The intellectual worker" the all-round physical exercise that he needs but has no opportunity of taking in the course of his work.

The firm hold which gymnastics has now gained on the Swedish people is best illustrated by the following figures relating to the development of the voluntary gymnastic movement.

In 1904 the Swedish Gymnastic League was founded.

In 1913 the League had 8.000 members,

In 1929 the League had 59.000 members,

In 1937 the League had 155.000 members

The main function of the voluntary gymnastic movement is to promote that unobtrusive, assiduous and energetic work that goes on every day in the gymnasiums throughout the country. At over 900 places in Sweden the gymnastic movement has converted the school gymnasiums, houses belonging to various Orders, local young people's clubs and social rooms as well as other more or less provisional assembly halls into recreational centres at which the general public have gradually made it a habit to foregather once or twice a week in order to find recreation, enjoyment, health

P. H. Ling.

and diversion in one of the 3.000 gymnasiums provided for their benefit.

Gymnastic Camps For Children

An increasingly popular feature of the Swedish gymnastic movement's work for promoting health and hygiene is the "gymnastic camps" for school children They are organized by the district gymnastic leagues in Sweden to enable hundreds of school children to spend a few weeks in the summer in the open air fortifying and strengthening their bodies with gymnastic exercises, games and sports under expert leadership. Thousands of grateful parents can testify to the way in which, thanks to a camping holiday, their children have gained in strength and acquired sound habits in a healthy environment and with pleasant companionship under conditions especially adapted to the needs of young children. The gymnastic organizations are endeavouring to procure additional grants to assist them in arranging these camps, in order that an ever-increasing number of children may have an opportunity, for a minimum outlay, of enjoying the innumerable pleasures available to those who are fortunate enough to take part in the gymnastic camps.

Another branch of the Swedish Gymnastic League's activities is the fruitful co-operation that has been established with cultural popular movements, such as training organisations, temperance societies and young people's associations of various kinds. For this purpose over a thousand gymnastic instructors have been trained to take the lead in voluntary gymnastic classes. Since 1937 the centre of this activity has been the gymnastic People's High school at Lillsved, situated in the outer skerries in the Stockholm Archipelago, which, in spite of its having been established only last year, has already exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The voluntary gymnastic movement as receiving substantial support in its work from a financial aid organisation known as "Gymnastikframjandet" (Society for the Promotion of Gymnastics). This society carries on valuable propaganda by means of its popular year books and also gives direct financial aid to the voluntary gymnastic movement. Its year book, which contains over 300 illustrations, is published annually and can be ordered from: Svenska Gymnastikforbundet, Stockholm.

The intensive and inspiring work of the voluntary gymnastic movement during the past few decades has, moreover, acted as a stimulus to obligatory school gymnastics and exerted a powerful influence on the State authorities with a view to providing a still more rational system of training for those engaged in the physical education of the Swedish nation. The Royal Gymnastic Central Institute, the training establishment for gymnastic instructors which has a worldwide reputation, has for a long time been seeking to obtain more up-to-date premises, and this problem is now on the way to being solved. It is hoped that it will be possible to lay the foundation-stone of the new G.C.I. next year in conjunction with the Ling Centenary. Could there be any better way of honouring the memory of P. H. Ling? In 1939 a century will have passed since he, the father of Swedish gymnastics, rested from his labours. Now, when Sweden prepares to celebrate his memory, adherents of the Ling system of gymnastics will muster from all parts of the world.

This Year's Lingiad

Invitations to this "Lingiad" in 1939 have already been sent out to 55 different countries and a number of applications to participate have already been received. The programme will last from the 20th July to the 4th August and is intended to give a complete and worthy manifestations of what Swedish gymnastics is, what it aims at and what it can do. The general programme comprises a World Gymnastic Festival during the period 21st-23rd July, a World Physical Fitness Congress from the 24th to the 27th July and an International Gymnastic Camps. All information on the subject can be obtained from: Svenska Gymnastikforbundet, Stockholm. (I.R.I.B.)

This is a reproduction of an old Indian Painting, depicting the meeting of two lovers—evidently belonging to the nobility—stated to be about 200 years old. The painting is from the collection of Mr. Ishwarlal Dhirajlal Daru, of Santa Cruz, and is published through his courtesy. Two other Paintings from the collection are reproduced on one of the cover pages of this issue.

In A Japanese Nunnery

Even Girls Of Six Or Eight Have Their Heads Shaved When Admitted To These Sanctuaries Conducted By Women Alone, Of Which There Are Hundreds In Japan

(BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

'NAMBUTSU Namunami Dabutsu! Nambutsu Namuami Dabutsu!'

Over and over again the droning phrase came from the darkness of the winding corridor beneath the great altar room of the nunnery. With one hand on the shoulder of the young shaved headed nun and the other feeling along the prayer encrusted wooden walls, I followed her blindly through the endless darkened passage way. The point was to find, somewhere on that wall, a wooden lock. To find it meant good luck. In one hand I held a small white wooden rosary. All pilgrims through the corridor must carry one as a symbol of purification and the giving up of earthly desires. At last the end was reached, and I stood in the pale light before a painting of Jizo, god of roads and passages. He was wonderously painted in reds and greens and his strange mouth, with its traditional weeping corners seemed to smile as he pointed towards the corridor which was covered on one side by the Sambukyo sutra and on the other with prayers.

Such a lucking searching corridor is a common adjunct to temples of the Jodo sect in Japan. And all the rules and customs which apply to monastic temples also apply to nunneries

Head Abbess

After the corridor adventure was finished, I was lead back through rows of ancestor tablets to the living wing of the nunnery. The head abbess was awaiting me. A few minutes after I had seated myself on the soft cushions put at my disposal and had a sip of tea from cups resting on the high lacquered platform-like stands which are typical of Buddhist temples, the abbess entered in all her glory. She was as round as she was tall. a matter accentuated to the utmost by the fact the robe she wore had great sleeves which hung to the floor. The abbess wore purple, an indication that she had but one step more to go before she reached the highest ranking when she would wear red. Seated upon a cushion, the abbess looked like part of the picture of an ancient picture scroll. Her shaved head glistened and it would not have been difficult to confuse her with a priest of the same sect. But when she talked she was definitely still a woman.

The abbess explained life in a Japanese nunnery. Not so strict as the Zen sect, the Jodo sect with 7,000 temples in Japan 300 of which are nunneries, devotes its efforts to prayers and works. The sect is not meditative. The nuns live by the same rules as the monks and conduct their own services with the same authority as the men. There is no sex discrimination whatsoever. A nunnery has its own parishioners just as the temples supervised by men do.

Child Noviciates

The abbess introduced a little girl of ten who brought in some fancy cakes. She was dressed in the regular serge uniform dress so common to Japanese school children. But her head had been shaved. Such children are brought to the nunneries wnen they are from six to eight years of age. The abbess chooses from among the candidates and accepts the preferred ones from their parents who bring them through either devotion or need. The children thereafter are wards of the nunnery. They are sent to regular primary school and secondary primary school after which they go to Kyoto to the special nuns school for members of the Jodo sect. This school is of higher standard than regular Government middle schools and the girls learn, besides regular subjects, the Buddhist sutras and prayers, flower arrangement and tea ceremony and rituals. They usually graduate at about twenty-one and take their vows, when they are about 22 or 23. Thus a nun has, nothing to say about her chosen profession. Only on very rare occasions, however, have there been misfits. Koen ('circle of light'), the young and giggly nun who led me around the nunnery, assured me she was content, for she knew no other life.

Daily Life

Life in a nunnery begins at 4 o'clock in the morning, said the abbess. At 4-30 a service is held in the temple. This takes about two hours and is longer now than usual, for the war dead must be prayed for. Then the temple is cleaned, fresh offerings are made, the candles looked after and the 'tatami' cleaned. This takes another two hours. Then at last, comes breakfast. Jodo sect nuns don't go in for religious dieting like their more radical Zen sisters. They eat and eat hardly. But, of course, to all Buddhists, meat and animal products are taboo. So they are vegetarians. However, the abbess assured me, that common sense comes first. If the doctor should find it necessary for them to drink for health reasons, religious fervour would be temporarily set aside.

Life, to the abbess, is a round of funerals, death anniversaries, sickness and prayers. In the morning, after breakfast, she and the other nuns read newspapers and keep abreast with the times. Then after luncheon they go calling on parishioners who wish to have prayers said in their homes. The sect preaches the miracle of healing through prayers. But, the nuns don't hesitate to call a doctor when prayers fail. Afternoon prayers are said at 5 o'clock and then again they are free. Prayers are always in unison. The nunnery is supported by parishioner's donations and gifts and by a certain amount of income sent from the head office of the sect.

The nuns lead a very secluded life. They seldom go out alone, yet they are not cut off, as Catholic nuns are in Western nations. Sometimes they go home and pay a long visit with their family.

Princess Who Turned A Nun

As Koen lead the way down a shiny hall to the wing of the Princess, the most revered section of this especial nunnery in Tokyo, she explained that her shiny pate was a symbol of her renunciation of the earth. The first hair cutting is a big moment in a young novitiates life. The wing of the Princess once was the residence of Princess Fusimi, who deserted the Imperial family and was adopted by Marquis Koga so she could become a nun. Since the Meiji Restoration, members of the Imperial Family have not been allowed to become Buddhist monks or nuns. Before that time it was quite customary and the walls of many a Kyoto temples bear testimony to this fact by having the joining lines of the stone walls which surround the temple painted white. Princess Fusimi became the head abbess of the sect and her picture, hanging in her former room, shows her clothed in scarlet. The room was as simple as that of the other nuns, but private, for the rest sleep in community quarters. The only indication that she was royal lies in the fact that the 'tatami" of the room is slightly raised about that of the surrounding rooms.

Most of Japan's nunneries are located in the Kwansai and were founded in the period what Buddhism was at its zenith, before Yedo was a city of importance. Tokyo has but six nunneries in its precincts and only about 50 nuns. But now and again one sees a drab cloaked figure with a shiny pate and a face too gentle for that of a man. Koen, who led me round the temple, has not yet acquired this gentle dignity and still remains a simple school girl, but one day as her robes grow brighter as she progresses up ward in the ranks she will become impressed with her duties and the spirit of Buddha will move her. She too will acquire the poise of spiritual security.

A Group of Buddhist Nuns at prayer.

DISCOVERY OF NEW PLANETS

The discovery of two new satellites of Jupiter, was the outstanding achievement of the year in Astronomy. Flaming solar prominences, over a million miles high were reported Gale's comet, absent for 11 years was rediscovered. Gigantic star clusters, unlike any previously known class of cosmic systems, were discovered.

A glowing mass of luminous hydrogen and oxygen gases was discovered to envelope a large portion of the Milky Way. The dome and housing for the 200-inch telescope on Mr. Palomar in California were completed A 50-year research programme for the direct utilization of solar radiation as a source of power was begun.

Truganini—The Last Of The Tasmanian Aborigines

THE EXTERMINATION OF THE PRIMITIVE RACE OF TASMANIA IS ONE OF THE DARKEST CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF BRITISH COLONISATION

(By JANKI DASS, Honorary Secretary, National Cyclists' Federation of India and India's Sole Representative, British Empire Games, 1938, Australia).

Tasmania was not known till 1772, when the first contact between white men and blacks was marked by hostility. The latter hurled spears and stones at Marion de Frasne's party, which replied with musket fire. Two of the French bullets found billets—an aboriginal was killed, another wounded.

With the coming of settlement in Tasmania, the primitive race in possession was faced with changing conditions that could result only in civilization or extinction. The latter could have been avoided, but of the civilization there was little hope. The extermination of the Tasmanian aborigines is one of the darkest chapters in the history of British colonization. Not bushrangers alone brutally treated the blacks. Most of the pioneer settlers were either callous or indifferent, and Government measures were directed towards advancing the white man's interests rather than guarding the rights of the aborigines.

Settlement at all costs, appears to have been the policy. When the blacks took revenge for outrages, they were execrated as criminals, and hunted down. One of their chiefs, "Mosquito", was hanged for the killing of several whites. The Tasmanians began to regard all white men as their enemies, and often murdered settlers who were innocent of offence against them. But, some that were killed deserved their fate—wild justice.

Notorious Drive

It was war to the knife between the whites and the blacks, and in 1830, Governor Arthur decided upon the notorious "drive". More than 3,000 men formed the "black line", which, during seven weeks, moved down the eastern side of Tasmania. It was a fiasco; only one lubra and a boy were captured—while sleeping. Conciliation next was attempted, in 1835, the conciliator being one G. A. Robinson, whose confidence of success was justified. He won by tact and kindness and knowledge of the race where an army had failed. The survivors of the race were brought in—barely 200 men, women and children They were transferred to Flinders island, where death took a toll so heavy that in 1847 there were but 45 surviving. Then the Government removed the pitiful band of doomed people to Oyster Cove, near Hobart. Disease and intoxicants were dread allies now, and one by one the last of the Tasmanians became victims. The last man, Lanne, died in 1869.

In May, 1876 the famous Truganini breathed her last—and the Tasmanian race became extinct.

Truganini

Truganini, apart from the fact that she was the last of the island's aborigines, will always be remembered as a romantic figure. Wizened and ugly in her later years, as a girl she was a belle among the blacks, and stories of love and intrigue in which white settlers find a place, have been woven around the life of Truganini. Clever she was, and cunning, and portraits of the black princess as a woman of mature years reveal traces of vanished beauty.

Doomed People

They are all dead now, the white men who so grievously wronged the Tasmanian aborigines. It is impossible to apportion the blame to individuals, where bitter enmity was displayed throughout the colony. Doubtless the blacks had many true friends among the whites, but a majority of the colonists favoured ruthless measures, when the breach between a primitive people and a conquering civilised race widened as a result of murders committed by the former, mostly in retaliation for oppression and cruelty. The Governor, a harsh disciplinarian, hated by the convicts, did not understand how to treat a Stone Age people, nor was he apparently inclined to kindly dealings.

A trip through Tasmania has shown me many sidelights on the subject that have been researches in themselves. The discussions that I had with the prominent anthropologists of the place go to prove that even in modern times aborigines in Australia have been harshly and unjustly treated and that only in recent years has the tide of public opinion turned strongly in their favour.

FOR KUPPU'S SAKE

By S. K.

Mr. Murugesa Mudaliar hustled out of his 'baby, helped his wife to get down and taking his little son by the arm, entered the carnival grounds. The last time Mr. Mudaliar had visited a carnival of this size was in 1912, soon after the Coronation. And during all these years he had often felt a yearning to visit one.

Little Kuppu had never seen anything like this before. Mr. Mudaliar felt he owed it to his son, and so he had come home early from his shop. Kuppu's ideas about carnivals were limited to small town fairs. His favourite was 'merry-go-round.' He loved to sit on a horse and go round and round, imagining that he was either being chased or was chasing some desperadoes, but himself, always in danger; it was so thrilling. Kuppu began to look around him eagerly; but there were too many people and he was much too small to see anything past them.

Mr Mudaliar found what he was looking for.

Look Kuppu! A miniature railway, with a real engine. I suppose you want to take a ride on it, eh?"

"I want to ride on a white horse with——"

"Yes, set, of course; but don t you want a ride on the train?"

"No. I want to sit on a horse that goes up and down."

Mr. Mudaliar heard the first bell ring. He tried to tell the boy what fun it would be, but Kuppu remained unimpressed. His heart was set on the white horse. At last, reluctantly, he agreed when Mr. Mudaliar assured him that he would be allowed to ride on the white horse, not once but twice.

"That's a good boy! I knew you would change your mind. I wouldn't have you miss this for worlds. Of course, though, you are too little to go alone. Isn't he?"

Mrs. Mudaliar looked at her husband with a smile—

"But why don't you go with him?"

"Who, me? Go with him? Why I'd feel so silly!—However, notice two or three other fathers are doing it. I suppose it's just part of the job of being a father. Well! Come on Kuppu, let's hurry."

Mr. Mudaliar was all enthusiasm. Lest they miss the train, he lifted Kuppu in his arms and ran towards the ticket window. They had just settled in the train when the signal was downed, and the final warning bell rang. Mr. Mudaliar put his arm around Kuppu.

"You would like this ride! There's the whistle; and here we go. Wave to your amma. See, we're gathering speed! Did you see the signal go up again? Hang on now; here we go around a curve!"

Slowly the train steamed into the platform again. Mr. Mudaliar thought the ride was much too short, but he was sure Kuppu had enjoyed it immensely.

"Well, here we are back again. Let's go over to amma!" Mrs. Mudaliar looked at her husband's happy face.

"Did you have a good time?"

"Oh! Grand! Never enjoyed better-er-you mean if Kuppu enjoyed himself, don't you?"

"Yes, of course, dear!"

Mr. Mudaliar looked at his wife. She was smiling a little and her eyes were very very soft. Something, almost forgotten, stirred in Mr. Mudaliar's mind. When had he seen the same expression before? And then he remembered; it was the look his mother used to give him when he was a boy—a look so full of indulgence. In that moment Mr. Mudaliar could not decide whether to hate or to adore his wife.

The only time the girl chum gets car sick is on the first of the month when another payment comes due.

MYTH OF "DEATH RAYS" EXPLODED

Recent report of the development of so-called "death rays" as a means of protection against air raids are based on extravagant claims which have no foundation of scientific fact.

Some inventors have claimed that it is possible to bring down aeroplanes flying at 20,000 ft., the greatest height at which loaded bombers can fly.

Others are more modest, and claim to have had results at between 1,000 ft. and 2,000 ft., but point out that with greater power or more extensive apparatus much greater heights could be reached by the rays

The truth is, that no inventor has yet demonstrated to the Air Ministry any apparatus that can perform this feat at anything like 1,000 yards.

Engines Screened

Offers to the Air Ministry now average one a week, and, although inventors have undoubtedly proved that their devices are effective up to 20 to 25 yards, this has been done only against motor engines with no metal screening.

In the interests of wireless transmission all engine leads in machines are now properly screened so as to avoid interference. The heaviness of the screening is such that at distances greater than a few yards it would render the machine immune from any ray that could be projected against it

It is understood that a very large sum has been offered as reward by the Air Ministry to anyone who can produce apparatus effective against screened engines at any distance exceeding 100 yards.

"Intuition, son, is that strange instinct which tells your mother she is right whether she is or not."

* * * *

"The cemetery gate is locked. We can't get out."

"Haven't you a skeleton key?"

* * * *

First Hunter—"We're lost"!

Second Hunter—"Great guns! Let's shoot an extra deer so the gamewarden will find us."

Asia's Premier Research Centre:

Indian Institute Of Science, Bangalore

By N. N.

One of the most outstanding of the many achievements of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, India's greatest captain of industry (who was born on March 3, 1839), is the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. From the last twenty-five years, this premier research institute of Asia has been doing yeoman service to the cause of Indian industry.

Donation Of Thirty Lakhs

It was in 1896 that Tata, who foresaw that a research institute of the type of the Indian Institute was necessary if India had to advance ii industries, donated the magnificent sum of thirty lakhs of rupees for starting the institute. His proposal was accepted by the Government of India and in 1900 and 1901, three persons of repute, Sir William Ramsay, Sir David Orme Masson and Colonel Clibborn examined it in detail and submitted their recommendations. In the meantime, the Government of Mysore and the Government of India joined hands with Tata in contributing towards the starting of the institute, the former with 371 acres of free land, five lakhs of rupees and annual subsidy of fifty thousand rupees and the latter with an annual grant of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

While plans for starting the institute was still in a semi-developed state, J. N Tata died in Vienna on May 19, 1904. His sons Sir D. J, Tata and Sir R J. Tata, promptly acted upon their father's wishes and transferring the thirty lakhs of rupees to the Treasury of Charitable Endowments for Bombay, chose Dr. Morris W. Travers, F. R. S. as the first director of the institute Dr. Travers, after consulting these two Parsi gentlemen, the Government of Mysore and the Government of India, drew up a detailed scheme for the working of the institute and it is according to that scheme that the Indian Institute of Science was started at Bangalore.

First Students In 1911

During the month of July 1911, the Institute, after being completely equipped for research work in all branches of science, industrial and general, admitted its first students. The departments opened were for General Chemistry and Electrical Technology. Later on, three more departments were opened, for Physics, Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry.

From the time of its inception, the institute has been doing great service for the cause of Indian industries. Research scholars under the capable guidance of many eminent Indian and western scientists (the connection of Sir C. V Raman, the celebrated Nobel Laureate, with this Institute needs no mentioning) carry on an incessant search in its laboratories for either improving the present methods or for finding out new methods altogether. The knowledge that is gained during these researches is given away selflessly to enterprising businessmen for further developments.

The three hundred and fifty acres of the ground attached to the Institute are very picturesquely situated on an elevated spot three miles from the city of Bangalore. In the centre of this ground, forming three sides of a rectangle, are the building of the institute housing its laboratories, libraries and council chamber, the hostels for the students and the bungalows for the staff. The Institute building has an imposing tower, one hundred and sixty feet in heigh, a familiar landmark for the country many miles around.

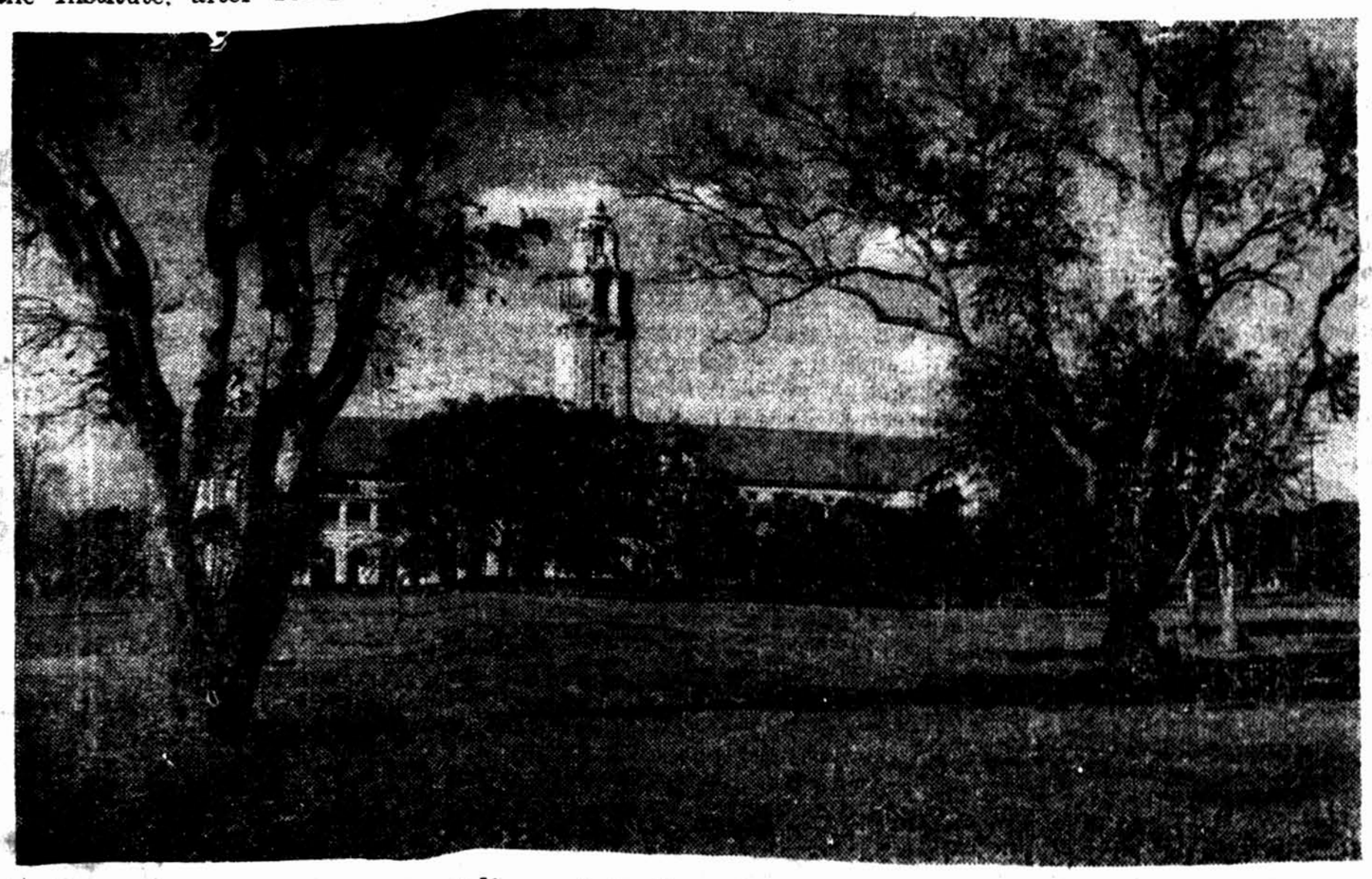
Statue Of J. N. Tata

Right in front of this building is a bronze statue of J N. Tata, to whose generosity the Institute owes its existence. Invelled by the Maharajah of Mysore, the tablet on it records:

JAMESTJI NUSSERVANJI TATA.
Parsi Citizen of Bombay.
Born March 3, 1839.
Died May 19, 1904.

To his foresight and patriotism the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, owes its origin and to his munificence, a great part of its endowment. As a distinguished captain of industry and patron of learning, he perceived the benefits to his country of advanced research in Science, Arts and Industries and founded this Institute, the first of its kind in India This statue of its founder was erected in 1916 by the Council of the Indian Institute of Science.

Statue of J. N. Tata in the grounds of the Indian Institute of Science.



Main Building of Indian Institute of Science.

The girl who is fond of sweets has her bathroom scales midget size so if she puts on weight it will be only on a small scales.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

WONDER STORIES OF SCIENCE

RASAYANSHASTRANTIL NAVALKATHA, by Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, M.A., B.S., Professor of Science, St. Xavier's College. Published by Mr. K. M. Tamhankar, Navabharat Prakashan Sanstha, Bombay 4.

This is an age of chemistry. It pervades and interpenetrates all the manifold activities of our life. Prof. Bhagvat has taken a bold but a necessary step of interpreting the conclusions of this science to the lay public in his new book 'Navalkatha.' He has done for the Marathi knowing readers what Robert Duncan did for the Americans and Hogben still does for the English public. Prof. Bhagvat is not a mere chronicler of facts. He has successfully conveyed to the readers the message, hope and faith of the many scientists who have toiled hard to build up the glorious edifice of modern Science.

Prof. Bhagvat in one of his essays discusses the value of scientific pursuit in moulding one's character and shows that it trains one in the qualities of truthfulness, self-control, perseverance, unbiased observations and sound judgment which constitute the different facets of the culture of a man.

The political prophets wrangle about the different factors that contribute towards the instability of international relations. Some believe that its seed was planted with the last Peace Treaty which created the class of Haves and Have-not nations. Some discover its bases in the racial prejudices, while others think that it is clash between two political ideologies. Prof. Bhagvat in his Metals and International Politics marshals out facts to show that essentially it is due to the struggle for the possession of world sources of metals.

LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE

LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE—January 1939, Vol. I No. 1. Editor Mr. K. V Dikshit, B.A., LL.B. (Subscription Rs. 2 per annum). In 1902 Mr. J. R. Gharpure and Mr. P. B. Shingne (as he then was) decided to provide an institution, at which instruction in law could be given not only to prepare for the qualifying examinations in law, but for other examinations as well. The "New Law Class" was started in 1903. After five years, it was desired to start a regular Law College to be affiliated to the University. Accordingly in 1908 the Fergusson Law Class was started. On 4th March 1923, a Society called 'The Indian Law Society' was founded with the object of providing tuition to law students, students specialising in research, students preparing for the several Services, and citizens generally. The Senate gave sanction to the affiliation of the Law College to the Bombay University The College was formally opened in 1924. The response of the students has been most encouraging. The College has a Gymkhana, and other amenities. It was in the fitness of things that it should have its own magazine and thanks to the enterprise of Mr. K V. Dikshit, the students have now got it. The current number contains some of the speeches of some of the leading Indian lawyers, professorial articles and contributions from law students. It takes the wide Indian view of Law, as "the foundation of the whole universe". The present number is fully illustrated. It should encourage precise thinking and research among law students, receive a wide welcome from the students of sister law colleges and help to build up the noble traditions of Law in the service of the people.

N. H. P.

GREATER INDIA

Indian Colony Of Champa

CHAMPA.—A short sketch of her historical evolution based on architectural ruins. By Swami Sadananda Giri. Published by Suhrid Kumar Mitra, No. 15 Shama Charan De St. Calcutta. Price 0-12-0. Foreword by Prof. Jitendranath Banerjee of the Calcutta University.

Swami Sadananda Giri, a Sanyasin of the Dasanami Mutt, is a well-known figure in Indological studies. His extensive travels in Indonesia, Burma, Siam, Cambodia and Annam in quest of Hindu temples have earned for him the admiration of scholars and savants in the field of Indology. This "Parivrajaka" Swamiji has contributed series of articles to the "Prabhasi," after his return from Greater India in 1936, on the aspect of India's cultural contributoin to Indonesia. Later they were grouped together in a book form with a foreword by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, of the Calcutta University. The present edition "Champa" is his fourth publication.

The Indian colony of Champa (Annam in Indo-China) flourished from the first century A.D. to 15th century and was founded by Sri Mara about the year 193 A.D. according to the Sanskrit inscriptions at Vo-Chan. Thanks to the researches of savants like M. L. Finot and others, a flood of light has been thrown on the obscure history of Champa. The country is full of temples dedicated to the gods of the Hindu mythology and epigraphical records in 'correct Sanskrit' (without any mixture of Polynesian or Austronesian dialect as in Java). On the basis of the above, a monumental work was produced by Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, of the Dacca University. Later a small but interesting work on the same theme was published by the Asian Library, Adyar, Madras, ("Indian Colony of Champa by Phanindranath Bose of Santiniketan, Bengal).

Though the present book under review lacks the scholarly treatment of the subject, as in the above two works, yet it is interesting from a layman's point of view. Within a space of 28 pages the author has tried to put as much matter as possible with the result that there is a tendency towards over-lapping of ideas. The four blocks lent by "Ecole Francaise D'Extreme Orient," Hanoi and which are reproduced in the book, are very interesting from an archeological point of view.

Mr. Jitendranath Banerjee observes in his foreword: "It is thus not so much the cultural history of the original Chams that we have to study in the Land of Champa, as the civilisation and culture of India in a new favourable settings." For a proper understanding of the history of India in its true perspective, it is essential that the story of Greater India be studied by one and all to realise the truth of the statement "How little do we know of India who only India know."

Swami Sadananda Giri has rendered a service to the cause of Indology and students of Indology ought to be grateful to those "Sindhi, Gujarati and Nattu Koti Chettis of Hanoi and Malaya who helped Swamiji in his tours in Greater India."

RANGA RAO NIPPANI.

ELECTROTECHNICS

ELECTROTECHNICS, by Professor K. Aston and his Assistants; published by the Honorary Secretary, "Electrotechnics" Department of Electrical Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; 170 pages with 25 diagrams and photographs; price Rs. 2 or equivalent, net. (No. 11, April 1938).

The journal is the annual publication of the Electrical Engineering Society, a body which is wholly composed of the past and present staff and students, of the Department of Electrical Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The volume contains 20 technical papers and does credit to the Institute. Though most of the papers contributed by the students contain date and information which may be easily gathered from any first class text book or foreign periodicals, the following seven listed papers are original contributions and will amply repay careful perusal.

(1) A 50,000 Volts Surge Generator by Mr. Seshachar.

(2) Fractional H. P. Petrol-Electric Generators by Professor Catterson-Smith;

(3) Broadcast Networks in India by Mr. Frome;

(4) Doubly compensated Induction Motors by Prof. Rudra; and (5-7) Three Technical Papers on Subjects pertaining to Broadcasting by Prof. Sreenivasan. The publication satisfies a long felt necessity in the country and deserves patronage from our electrical engineers, and persons interested in Electrical Industry. The Editorial Board should pay more attention to "Manufacturing-Process" of electrical goods needed in the country and endeavour to conduct the journal on the lines of "Popular Mechanics" of America, which not only gives complete data and instructions, as "how to fabricate an article" but even furnishes "Blue Prints" on a nominal charge, if desired. As stated on page 4 of the volume; "It should be remembered that India cannot be for ever helplessly dependent on foreign manufacturers for her electrical goods." What the country needs is savants like Acharya Sir P. C. Ray, the father-founder of a number of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in Bengal and research workers like Messrs Pattabhi Raman and Seshachar, who actually manufactured electrical apparatus and goods in the country. Professor Kenneth Aston will earn our abiding gratitude if he will encourage the right type of men to join his department as Members and students, a factor which has been sadly lacking in the past. The Indian Institute of Science—rightly known as "The Tata Institute"—and especially its Department of Electrical Techonology, have not fully realized the fond hopes of its revered founder; and the last annual report of the Institution sadly recorded that the Department of Electrical Technology has done no research-work for want of suitable assistants and workers.

The printing and get-up of the volume is good and commendable; and credit is due to Professor Aston, the Head of the Department.

G. R. S.

GOLDEN JUBILEE BOOK OF D. J. SIND COLLEGE (KARACHI)

The Golden Jubilee of Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, the premier educational institution in Sind, was celebrated in January 1937. It was not without significance that the celebration of the jubilee should have coincided with the establishment of provincial autonomy and inauguration of the newly created province of Sind. It is no exaggeration to state that history of higher education in Sind is the history of this institution. A glance at the history published in the Golden Jubilee Book which has recently been published, shows how this college slowly and steadily grew to its present status. The College was opened on the 17th January 1887, by Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay, with a staff of five professors and 28 students. From this humble beginning, the College, after 50 years of record service to the public of Sind, stands to-day as the most prominent College in Sind and sets an illustrious example to the other like institutions in India.

The outstanding event in the history of this College is the establishment of law and engineering colleges and thus was fulfilled its hope, as has been mentioned in the report, "to educate Sindhis not only for the B.A. or B.Sc. courses but in all possible branches of learning, to be a little university in fact", and it is in the natural course of events that the College should be the headquarters of the Sind University, which is bound to come after inauguration of the separate province of Sind.

Another notable feature of this

(Continued On Page 47)

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Pleasant Homes

Monotone Colour Improves Appearance Of Over-crowded Rooms

"THUMBS DOWN" on crowding a room with too much furniture, no matter how much of a tug it is to part with any specific piece. You have to be hardboiled about that. The room of your dreams may be as big as all outdoors, but if the living-room you actually have on your hands is small and insignificant, a lady might just as well make the best of that. And remember that intimate rooms have their own charm.

Crowded

Mrs. L. R. has this problem on her hands. Her living-room is small and the furniture seems to crowd it, and yet the furniture is too good to discard. She has three easy chairs, a sofa, large radio, a long sofa table, two small tables. Sofa and one chair are in burgundy covering, one chair is green and another rust. However, one of these chairs will be replaced by another chair that is going to be recovered. The question is,—which chair to eliminate and what colour for the new chair that is being brought in. And what color should the new rug be? What colour for new lamps? What for curtains and sofa cushions? The wall paint is light sand color with dark doors and woodwork. Mrs. L. R. wants our advice.

The Answer

In the first place I doubt if a 9X12 room can possibly hold that much furniture gracefully. And so I think it would be wise to try to manage with just two easy chairs—choose the least bulbous ones to retain. Then I have an idea that you may have to get rid of the large sofa table though you just may be able to work it in.

The best recipe for this room I'd say would be, first to paint the dark woodwork in sand colour like the walls; then have curtains of sand colour voile finished at the top with a swag valance of jade green, but with no side draperies.

The heavy furniture I'd slip-cover in softly patterned floral chintz with a sand ground, then add odd cushions in jade and lamp bases in fade colour pottery with shades of the same chintz you've used on the furniture. you might get an attractive effect by painting narrow picture frames in jade, and you could have gold wall brackets to hold pots of green leapes. For the rug, choose a plain-effect sand colour.

The reason I'm recommending a more or less monotone color scheme is to make the large furniture recede a bit. A small room gains inches—sometimes feet—if you eliminate decisive contrasts of colour or pattern. And of course it will be pleasantly tranquil.

(COPYRIGHT)

Very spectacular indeed is this staircase in the hall, with its zebra skin carpeting.

Rockers Have Their Advantages

The rocker has come hard times during recent sophisticated years. And a shame it is, for there was more comfort per pound in an old rocker than in any other chair I know about. It takes a great big upholstered chair to equal a rocker in comfort. Another advantage of a rocker is that they are so light in weight and easy to move around—inexpensive, too, by comparison to an upholstered piece. So don't discard your old rocker too lightly....and don't pass by the ideas of rockers when you're in need of an easy chair for a small room (for there's often space for a rocker where a bulkier chair wouldn't fit).

Credit for the invention of the rocking chair goes to Benjamin Franklin, who is responsible for so many of the things that make everyday life pleasanter. The story goes that Franklin took a slat-back chair and whittled out a pair of rockers for it so he could really loll in leisure. Though truth to tell, it's hard to believe that the versatile Philadelphian rocked away much of his life. This rocker was first made about 1,750, and by 1,800 it was widely used and continued to be a popular American custom till recent years. It has never been used much anywhere but in America.

THE FIRST STEP-STOOL

Franklin invented still another chair design in his day....annoyed

This rocker was Lincoln's favourite chair.

because his arms weren't long enough to reach the books on the top shelves, he first devised a pole with an end that would yank selected books off. Grocers still use this idea in getting staples off upper shelves. Later Franklin perfected a much better idea to serve the same purpose. This was a chair that turned into a ladder—the ancestor of our modern kitchen step stool.

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Why You Go Camping

It is not only a relief to go camping—away from it all—but camping should bring strength back into tired bodies and new beauty into haggard faces. Drinking in the sunshine, wearing loose clothing, opportunity for outdoor exercise and simple food well prepared are the essentials of good living, after all.

But campers should remember that they are campers only for a few weeks a year. The rest of the time they live an almost hothouse existence in schools, homes or at business.

Too sudden exposure to sun, too much exercise, too little care of grooming details, can so destroy the aura of meticulous grooming which we like to have about us, that I urge all campers to prepare—in a most civilized manner—for their retreat to the native!

There is no sense in loading up with a lot of useless beauty aids. You are trying to get away from just that sort of thing! But you must take along with you enough equipment to assure you of cleanliness and protection while you are living close to nature.

Only the essentials to healthy care of the body need be taken along. Let your hair and your eyebrows grow. Take as much sun as is wise once you anoint your skin. Keep your hair covered while in the sun and always keep your scalp lubricated. Walk in sandals or bare footed if there is no danger of cutting your feet or walking into a poison vine! And above all, forget your troubles, and have a glorious, carefree time!

EAST LOOKS AT WEST

Between the Women of the East and the West there is a Gulf, the Bridging of which Forms a Most Formidable Task

By MARILU

IT seems to be an established fact, especially among the male section, that all women are alike. This is quite untrue, for between the women of the East and the West, there lies a great deal of fundamental difference. We begin to realise it from our earliest contacts, that though we belong to the same sex, we are poles apart in almost every way.

My first experience of the "white" race, was as a child of five, when my playmate was a fair-haired, blue-eyed little girl who lived not far from our house. Her presence rather awed me at first, and I thought she must indeed be a little fairy-tale princess, and I was afraid to touch her. It was not the usual reticence of two children who did not know each other. It was the reticence of two children belonging to totally different worlds, the East and the West. We eyed each other from a distance, then came closer through curiosity and finally decided to try each other out, almost in the same way as a couple of puppies sniff each other for approval. I could not talk English then, so it was rather difficult to understand what each tried to tell the other, but eventually we picked up words from both languages, and together with a lively demonstration if they were not understood, we got on fairly well. But, soon I began to discover that I had to follow where the blue-eyed one led, and the games I devised were often met with disapproval. I was puzzled about my new friend. Her ways were different to mine, and it took a few years to grasp that not only miles divide our countries, but customs, creeds and modes of life.

At school, the differences which so puzzled me in childhood, became more and more clearly defined and, when friendships formed, and I got a closer look into the life of an English girl, I realized how very different are the lives Indian girls lead.

Influence Of Climate

England, with its cold climate, has much to do with the vigorous energy an English girl displays. She is healthier, better built, and indulges in many sports, whereas the Indian girl finds herself handicapped by the heat that seems to suck every scrap of energy, and clothes which hinder her activity. Besides, English parents bring up their children on healthy habits and strict discipline which gives them a fair start in life. They are never considered too young to learn table-manners, politeness to their inferiors, and obedience to their elders. At the same time, there is no restraint in their play, even if they do get up to mischief very often. Consequently, the English girl grows up into a free, and happy young woman. Once she can think for herself, she is given the liberty which Indian parents deny their grown-up daughters. Her relationship to her parents is one of friendliness and equality first, and respectful difference second. It does make for a happier home, when there is this give and take attitude in family life. The young do not feel cramped and suffocated, as is very often the case in our country, where if one wants peace, one has to succumb to parental restrictions, and possessiveness. The liberty of speech and action which the English girl enjoys, is denied to the Indian girl, and so she develops into a timid, submissive creature, afraid to voice her opinions and beliefs. It is not that she has less capacity for thinking, but that years of disuse have dulled her faculties.

The English girl is independent. From the time she goes to school, she is encouraged to stand on her own legs and eke out a profession for herself. This gives her a sense of liberty, which at the same time moulds her character. "I have only myself to blame for failure" she thinks, and "the merits of success are also mine." She develops poise and dignity through being able to earn something, whether it be just pocket-money for the luxuries her parents cannot afford, or her entire keep, consisting of a tiny bed-sitter and a gas-stove to fry stale bacon. It s a pity that girls, in India cannot know the thrill of that existence when uncertainties are perpetually knocking at the door, and life is a glorious adventure which has to be faced with a certain amount of courage.

The West allows far more liberty and ease in mixing with the opposite sex. From the time she turns into her "teens" the English girl has boy friends, often her brother's school or college friends or the playmates of her early childhood. Having mixed with them all her life, she experiences no embarrassment or awkwardness, and takes them as much for granted as her girl friends. Sex is not looked upon as a mysterious and forbidden thing as the Indian parents impress upon their daughters. There is no false modesty about the English girl, and her conception of virtue does not take the shape of downcast eyes at encountering a male.

Home Life

Marriage is a far happier occasion in an English girl's life than in the life of an Indian girl. For, the choice of a partner is entirely in her own hands, and there is no compulsion on the part of her parents. Even though she may obtain a divorce after a time, there is the satisfaction of knowing that, after all, no one but herself did the choosing and there is no resentment or bitterness towards the parents for landing her into the mess. Besides, there is more equality between men and women in the West, and marriages are conducted on a fifty-fifty basis, even though one does promise to "honour and obey," though that promise is not very rigidly kept. The men of the West have more respect for their women than they have in India. I have invariably seen an English gentleman rising instantly in the presence of a lady, but how many Indian men show that mark of deference? Even among the more educated I've seen women trailing behind, and given an inferior status in the household. It is most humiliating to any woman even to witness this sort of treatment, though to the Indian men it seems to be perfectly in the nature of all things to consider and treat their women as inferiors.

The English girl is not so domesticated as the Indian girl, for, though she may have to do more things in the house because servants are not to be had in such numbers as here, she is not the perfect home-bird through choice.

What has struck me very forcibly in all English girls, is their intense love for their country. It shows itself in their speech, and the pride with which they talk about England. They are patriotic to a fault, and think that their country is the epitome of perfection, and what it does, is always right. Hence there is snobbishness in the make-up of the English girl, for she thinks that to belong to England, is to belong to the Kingdom of Heaven, and all other countries are most unfortunate, not being English, and so far inferior in every way. Alas! poor India! Her daughters have not the same feelings as the English girl has for her country. There is no unity here. Perpetual conflict amongst Indians themselves proclaims it to other nations, so how can the Indian girl feel or say that her country is the best? She may love it with all its faults, but can she have that same pride which only the conviction of perfect peace, unity and mutual striving for progress amongst its own peoples can give?

West Knows How To Live

The West knows how to live. It flings caution to the winds, and enjoys life. It may not know where the next meal is to come from, but still it manages to laugh and keep a courageous front, leaving the world guessing. A girl might earn a very meagre salary, but she will always do herself proud. Her clothes will be the best she can afford, and many of her pennies will go towards the amusement tax. Saving does not come into her scheme of things. If the morrow brings the sack, she has nothing stored away, as the Indian girl would have, through stinting and scraping just to have the satisfaction of a small account in the Post Office. I think the right attitude towards life is not to look at it as a sad and serious business. I like the carefree abandon of, the West. Could India but capture some of that exuberance.

The English girl is essentially modern. Modern in her attitude of towards life, her associates, her family, and herself. She is inclined to be domineering and rather masculine through her independence, and wider contacts, and her business capacity. She is better educated than the Indian girl, and more suited to an independent life. She forms a vivid contrast to the gentle, submissive and dependent Indian girl, who, in her very helplessness, is so very feminine.

Friendship between an English and an Indian girl cannot be really very intimate. There are, of course, many exceptions, but on the whole, East and West cannot mix so imperceptably, without some little flaw. The ideals, morals, and up-bringing are so utterly different between the East and the West, that they must clash somewhere. Infinite understanding and tolerance can cement the breach, and has led to many true friendships. But, how different is our land with its burning sun and strange creeds, mighty mountains and a glimmering Taj, from that little isle in the West where "things rose up and knaves fell down." How different its women to ours, and yet created by the same hand that will, one day emerge all existence. East and West, into one infinite mass.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend wonders if a shamrock isn't an artificial diamond.

MAHATMA

(By MARCUS B. CHRISTIAN in "Opportunity", Journal of Negro Life, New York).

O Weak and shrunken form, that bears the woe
Of teeming millions ground beneath the heel
Of Greed and Exploitation, while the foe
Meets soft and yielding flesh with sharpened steel.
The science of non-aggression—this belief
You counsel, though the blood of men runs red—
While souls of men are torn with fear and grief,
As Right meets Might with bowed and bleeding head!
From India to the Gulf of Mexico,
"Non-violence!" our dark-skinn'd leaders cry;
While years pile up their toll of pain and woe,
Meek men abstain from blood—but still they die.
How long must dark men face this sweeping wind
That leaves but death and misery at the end?

A Page For Women

Rosy Cheeks—No Rouge!

By "WISDOM"

SOUNDS rather bombastic, doesn't it? But remember, "knowledge is proud that he knows so much, wisdom is humble that he knows no more." And besides (like father Adam, I hasten to shift the responsibility on to other shoulders), I was chicken-pecked by my very assertive daughter into adopting this pseudonym.

To begin with, I must warn you, my husband and I are food-faddists and back-to-nature-food believers. Or, to be quite honest, I was sceptical at first, but my children's rosy cheeks depicted in such glowing language, the truth of my husband's convictions, that I became an enthusiastic convert.

And now I want to convince you, dear mothers whose despair is their children's pale looks and languid manner, I want to convince you that in Nature's storehouses, there are unfailing cosmetics to redden your children's cheeks and lips and brighten their eyes. Nature herself supplies you generously with rouge and lipstick. Milk; fruits; green, leafy vegetables; whole-meal grains and fresh air—these are the wonder-workers, whose magic touch gives you health in abundance.

Milk

First and foremost, there is milk. It is as efficacious for the grown child as for the suckling babe, and almost as necessary. A pint a day for the younger ones and two pints for those in their teens, is not at all too much, besides giving it in other forms such as curds, whey and puddings. If you can be certain about its purity, let your children drink the rich, foaming milk unboiled. They will enjoy it better, and its utility will be cent per cent. But under no conditions do so, unless you see with your own eyes that the animal is clean and healthy, that its teats are washed in permanganate water, that the vessels and the milk-man's hands are also clean, and that the milk is taken out right before your eyes. Leave nothing on trust. I know from personal experience that all this is possible and even easy. A little trouble, some proper adjustment and management, and you will be repaid a thousand-fold, seeing the immense benefit your children derive from it.

—And Fruit

Give them fruit with every meal, and give it at the commencement of it, if they are at all apt to bring in the plea of a full tummy. Wash the fruit well, and preferably with your own hands, and let them eat it with the peal where possible. That will serve as roughage, and fight the children's deadly enemy—constipation. But indeed, if they are brought upon a natural diet, constipation will be unknown to them.

Let your salad-bowl be always piled up to overflowing with green leafy vegetables. You can eat so many of them raw, if you will but try with unprejudiced minds. Cabbage, carrot, lettuce, turnip, beet-root, cucumber, raddish, lady-finger, green pea, cauliflower, French bean, tomato can all be eaten raw with greater relish, and certainly better results. All their natural salts will remain intact, so no seasoning is required, but certainly use any sauce you like with it, or better still, lemon-juice. Be sure about their cleanliness, and they will cleanse your body of all impurities, and even make you immune to disease.

And do not disdain the brown flour and rice. The bran in them is just what is required for building healthy bodies and alert minds.

And last, but not the least, give your children plenty of fresh air day and night. Shut no windows. Do not deprive your children of this their greatest heritage—God's pure air. Let them breathe it in deep and long. Educate their senses so that if they go into a closed room, they can at once smell the difference, and be repelled by it. It will give them the unbroken long sleep, so necessary for their development, and the rich glow on their cheeks, so delightful to behold

USEFUL FILET SCARF

This lovely pheasant, perched upon a beautifully arranged bough will grace a buffet, library or living-room table. People will be amazed by the beauty of this unusual filet scarf. It measures 27-1|2 inches through the centre and 63 inches long. (Copyright).

I owe my lovely skin to the miracle of these creams

Does your mirror tell you your skin is losing its youthful freshness... or that tiny lines are forming at the corners of your mouth and eyes ...or that blackheads are emerging from neglect of clogged-up pores? These signs of age can be easily overcome and the hidden loveliness in your complexion awakened through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's famous creams.

Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream liquefies quickly and gently works into the pores. Every bit of clogging dirt and stale make-up is dissolved and floated to the surface. Skin tissues are revitalized. Wrinkles and blackheads disappear. If used every night before retiring, Perfect Cold Cream will make your skin truly beautiful.

To give your complexion that soft, velvety appearance, apply a thin film of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream over your face before putting on powder and make-up. Perfect Vanishing Cream cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust.

You will be thrilled when you see how soft and beautiful your skin becomes with the daily use of both these Daggett & Ramsdell Creams. Your complexion will take on the bloom of youth and you will always look your loveliest.

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Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Did you know that two cups of butter or other solid fat equals a pound; one pound of grated cheese equals four cups; five eggs will fill one cup, and a pound of dates or prunes, when pitted, make two cups?

* * * *

The pickle has its place, nutritionists say, and that place is as an appetizer. Pickles and relishes are often very useful in relieving monotony of meals. But they are a poor substitute for foods that supply vitamin and minerals.

* * * *

To keep nut kernels from becoming rancid, keep them in an airtight container in a cool, dry peace away from light. The flavour of nuts is largely dependent on the oils they contain, and these oils must be kept from becoming rancid.

* * * *

When peeling onions, hold the onion under running water. There will be no odor left on your hands and no tears in your eyes.

* * * *

Turpentine will take the soreness out of corns and the itch out of hives.

* * * *

To clean an old gold-leaf frame dust with a soft cloth, then rub with a freshly cut onion. A few hours afterwards wipe the frame with a soft sponge wet with rain water or distilled water. Dry it with a soft rag.

* * * *

Vinegar and salt make a splendid brightener for scouring brass or copper. Brass candlesticks, andirons, etc., may be made bright and shining by using this.

* * * *

If one has the bad luck to burn food in a pan or container of any kind, add a tablespoon of salt to a small amount of water, place on back of stove and let simmer. It will soon loosen the burned food and be as clean as before.

EDUCATIONAL REORGANISATION

GIRLS' EDUCATION—A NEGLECTED CORNER

By M. R. PARANJPE, POONA.

"BETWEEN 1922-27 the increase in the number of girls under instruction was over 400,000, a very substantial increase; but in the same quinquennium the increase in the number of male pupils was 2,400,000; thus the difference between the number or beyond girls at school, already great increased by two millions. . . . . In British India, only ten per cent of the girls of school-going age attend school; the figure for boys is four times as high"—Hartog Committee's Report.

In the first half of the last century the general public were opposed to sending girls to schools. Towards the end of that century active opposition to teaching girls to read and write had nearly disappeared but even people of advanced views regarded a girl as well-educated if she could read and understand religious books and occasionally write letters, or read telegrams. The work of the great Social Reformers helped to alter this outlook and by the end of the first decade of the current century, a marked advance was noticed in the country's outlook on women's education. Girls' schools became fuller and untrammelled by the old ideas of early marriage, girls were allowed to pursue their education in high schools and colleges. But this change had been local, restricted to bigger towns only and in smaller towns and bigger villages the old order still persists. The change did not gather the momentum which it was hoped it would do with the lapse of time and the disparity created in the last century, between the quantity and quality of men's and women's education has been increasing instead of diminishing. The enthusiasm for the spread of education has helped to bring to schools more boys than girls and has not been the unmixed blessing which it was expected it would be.

Wrong Perspective

This fact is not quite unknown to the officials of the Education Department and in their annual reports they try to camouflage the truth by presenting details in wrong perspective. In their Report, the Hartog Committee remark: "In order to show that girls' education is not being neglected as compared with that of the boys, figures are sometimes presented showing the relative percentage increase of expenditure on girls' education as compared with that of boys. In some cases, though by no means always the percentage of increase is greater for girls than for boys and this may lead to the inference that the girls are being unduly favoured. The inference would obviously be false, because the female population is approximately the same as the male and the starting point for the girls is so far behind."

It is more than a decade since these observations were made by the Hartog Committee and yet things are where they were in 1927, if they have not actually worsened. The quinquennial Report of the Government of India is still not available, but we may will quote from the quinquennial Report of the Director of public Instruction, Bombay, for the years 1932-37 to illustrate the stagnant character of the problem.

In 1937, for instance, the number of girls attending primary schools was 325,000 while that of the boys in Primary schools was 825,000. And out of 117,000 pupils reading in secondary schools only 23,000 were girls. The disparity in numbers will be found to be greater still if we compare the numbers of girls and boys in the upper Primary Schools or High Schools.

We can state this fact in a different way. In the five years 1932-37, the increase in the number of girls was 73,000 while that of the boys was 110,000. In 1937, 8,600 more girls were reading in secondary schools than in 1932; the corresponding increase in the number of boys was 17,000. Or again, as against 400 new Primary schools for boys opened in 1932-37, there were only 60 new Primary schools for girls; and while the number of boys' secondary schools increased by 80, that of girls increased by 15 only.

It is unnecessary, in the year 1939, to try to prove that it is against national interests to allow this disparity in the education of boys and girls to continue; and responsible leaders have often urged compulsory school attendance for girls rather than for boys. But that is not the right mode of attacking the problem which is psychological rather than educational. It is not the paucity of effort but the traditional conservatism of women which is the main obstacle to progress. This has been in big cities removed by the conduct and appearance of educated girls, girls who have had their education in high schools and colleges. And if we would remove the obstacle in smaller towns and bigger villages, we must so increase the number of educated girls that they can be seen in rural as well as urban areas. More than a school in the vicinity, the presence of an educated girls, her consciousness of civic rights, her courage to challenge wrong-doers, her intelligence and willingness to serve are hammer strokes which no obstacles of orthodoxy can resist and one such example creates in the minds of shy girls, a desire to learn more than many an ill-equipped, ill-staffed, ill-supervised school can possibly do.

More High-Schools

If I be therefore asked to prescribe a cure for the disparity in boys' and girls' education, I would say: "Start more high schools for girls." Both the Government and the Public have been culpably negligent in this respect. As against 20 High schools for boys—one in each district—Government have only one girls high school at Ahmedabad. And the people have still left the education of girls uncared for or allowed the christian Missionaries to have a monopoly of it, the note-worthy exception being the high schools recognized by the S.N.D.T. University. Government have been conducting middle schools for girls at Nasik, Thana, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Dharwar which they could have converted into full high schools and the cost would have been much less than that in adding the Science Department to the Deccan College in 1926 and closing down the college itself in 1933. Government never thought of doing it. The Private agencies which have been conducting girls schools at Jalgaon, Dhulia, Sholapur, Satara, etc., are too weak financially to make their schools efficient—well equipped and well staffed.

The problem of girls' education appears to be nearly insoluble unless Government consider it as special responsibility for some years at least. And this they can do with ease if only they convert some of the boys' high schools into girls' high schools. Government appear to be determined to withdraw so far as possible from the field of boys' secondary education and they have more than once announced their intention to close down the Government high schools for boys, at least those in towns where well-conducted private high schools exist. One may not agree with Government in the proposal as it is presented; but would readily agree to the conversion of those schools into girls' high schools. This conversion again can be effected in about three years by stopping admission of boys to middle schools sections in one year and the high school sections in the next year, and filling their places by girls. In about five years the boys high schools will go and girls' high schools will take their place if not in all the 20 cases, at least in the majority of them.

I apprehend two possible objections to this proposal. Government high schools have in some cases Urdu classes which are non-existent in local private schools, and if the Government high school ceases to function the Urdu boys would suffer. This is however easily averted by lending the services of the Urdu teachers to the local private schools or offering to pay the salaries of the Urdu teachers they may employ. It is certainly cheaper to pay the full salary bill of one or two Urdu teachers than maintaining a whole school.

An Old Plan

The second objection is more important. If a government high school becomes a girls' school, the local girls' school will have to face an unfair competition. With its staff and equipment the Government girls' high school will be a powerful rival to the Private girls' high school and the latter will disappear. This contingency however can be easily avoided by adopting the plan followed by Government fifty years ago when starting a girls' high school in Poona. Government did not start their own school; they called a few leaders in Poona and requested them to form a body to conduct the school, Government agreeing to supply the staff and their salaries. The High School for Indian Girls, Poona, had thus been for over forty years, a semi-Government institution. A private society conducted the school. it collected fees and paid all expenses except the teacher' salaries. The teachers were all Government servants and their salaries were paid by Government. About ten years ago Government discontinued this arrangement and placed the school on grant-in-aid basis. The plan worked so well that the High School for Indian Girls, Poona, has been one of the six best schools in the Presidency.

Government may well adopt the plan in converting their boys' high school into a girls high school If in the place where it is proposed to convert a boys' high and a girls' school conducted by a private agency, that agency may be requested to merge its school in the projected Government institution and conduct it. Government agreeing to supply the staff and their salaries for about ten years or for a shorter period if the Private agency would like to be without Government employees and prefer to be placed on the grant-in-aid basis.

There are trust-worthy agencies in Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Thana, Bijapur Belgaum, and Dharwar, who would be glad to accept such an offer from Government, and if they be unwilling to do it, it should not be difficult to do what Government did in Poona, request local leaders to form themselves into a committee to conduct the school.

It would take about five years before the change is completed and it would take five more years before the effect is fully realised. By 1950 there will be at least a dozen girls' high schools, liberally aided by Government—if not conducted by Government—well equipped and well-staffed, sending out at least a hundred well educated girls in each big town and that will help to remove the disparity in the education of men and women, as nothing will. These educated girls will radiate their influence into their environments and create among girls intense desire to attend school and to educate themselves.

It is easier to bring to a high school the sister of every boy pupil in a high school, than to bring to an elementary school the sister of every boy pupil in an elementary school. But when the first is done the second will automatically follow.

Mr. Sheik Ahmed has been appointed on the teaching staff of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London. He is the first Indian to hold a post of this type in Britain.

A Short Story

The Holi

By U. RATNAKAR RAO

"LOOK here," said my boss, (the News Editor) in the morning of the day after "Holi". "You read that report of the fire down in the country?.... Yes... in which two poor blighters were roasted alive! You have? Well, I somehow sense it's not a mere 'Holi' fire, or, pure misadventure either. Don't ask why. I know. Now, listen. I want you to get down to the spot, and, nose about for anything curious. See that?—Yes . . . and, if you do smell a rat—I am sure you will—let us know in a hurry."

"Yes, sir", I replied.

That evening I arrived in Marahalli, doing the hundred and odd miles on one of the regular service-buses going into the country. What I learnt there is testimony either to my luck or to the News Editor's instinct to smell "copy"—from a distance.

Marahalli is one of those few South-Indian villages which are blessed with varied natural scenery, and, the quaint atmosphere of almost medieval life. As such it would make a vice picnic-spot to spend one's week-end on, at least for those who are country-minded. About a hundred, rudely-built huts, spreading out over the undulating plain of brown and green, house the inhabitants. For the most part these are peasants who eke a niggardly livelihood from the soil. Rice is the staple crop. A small stream winds its way through the heart of the plain, and disappears round a bit of hilly country in the distance. This rivulet, I was told, helps as a meagre source of irrigation, provided, of course, it does not run dry, as it is likely to do in the height of summer. On either bank lie the fields, and, dotting them, the thatched habitations of the peasants.

The cottage which had been burnt down on "Holi" night, must have stood a trifle removed from and should have been a much more respectable affair than the others. For among the considerable 'debris' that littered the spot, I happened to see Mangalore tiles and Mangalore tiles are not to be seen elsewhere in Marahalli. This would be because, perhaps, the place belonged to the 'patel' or headman of the village, who was one of the two men who were killed in the fire.

It had created a first-rate sensation among the local population—so Govinda, the shepherd of the village, confided to me. Govinda was a man of rugged build, though short of stature as most men of the plains are. How old he was it is not easy to say. He himself did not know, he told me with a laugh. (These village folk seldom keep count of their years). He might have been anywhere between forty and sixty. Be that what may, he was picturesque figure. A rough homespun woollen blanket thrown over his shoulders, a sort of rough dhoti greying with age, a not-too-clean "Gandhi-topi" which stood jauntily over his white-streaked head and bore signs of many weathers in it, a dried gourd-shell bottle containing, perhaps, his boiled-rice-and-water with salt, and, a long narrow staff with a scythe at one end, such as shepherds usually carry—these details will help you to picture the man. And it was he who, in his unsophisticated manner and rudely frank speed, told me of the sinister story behind that fatal fire, on "Holi" night, which took toll of two lives. That is the story I want to tell you, of course, with some of its angularities rounded off a little and glossed over inevitably. So, here you are:

"Do you see that old hut yonder, Sir," old Govinda began, pointing in the direction of a cottage which appeared in a topple-down state and from its look could not have been dwelt-in for a considerable space of time, "well, in that hut it was that Vittal or Ittoo, as we called him, lived with his woman and son. Saroo was one of the wisest females I had seen and did she not make Ittoo as good a wife as you could expect? Indeed, she did. And, she bore him a son—Shiva he was named. But Ittoo wasn't too kind to his wife, especially when he was drunk, that he was more often than he was sober. That Sir, unfortunately is not uncommon in this village. Then, the plague came; and, one bad day it carried off Ittoo along with many others of our folk. Ittoo left little property behind. His small holding was heavily pledged to the "patel"—the same as was killed in the fire yesterday. Laxmayya—that was the 'patel'—had made a roaring side-business out of lending money at, you may be sure, cut-throat rates of interest. Besides his mortgaged holding Ittoo left behind that ramshackle hut you see yonder and, for the rest, there were debts, and scars of drunken beatings, on Saroo's person. The lot of woman is hard enough as it is and when she becomes a widow, worse. And, so, it was with the greatest difficulty that Saroo carried on things. The strip of land grew little rice and what little survived the "kist" was appropriated by Laxmayya. (And I ought to know, said Govinda, because my second son—he is now away in town—was serving under the 'patel'). Shiva, Saroo's son, of course tried to help by working in the fields. But in these parts wages are poor, and, then, given mostly in kind, rarely in coin. Laxmayya wanted coin. Where was this to be had easily? This sorry state of affairs became the sorrier, because Saroo had a comely face. She was quite young, with all her thirty years and to the lewd lynx-like eyes of the Patel she seemed too young to be let off with a leering ogle.

So Laxmayya let his vulgar fancy run behind his poor but pretty debtor. In the course of dull evenings in a lonely existence—he had survived three fortunate wives—he built dream of lust around the comely widow. The village folk began to whisper among themselves when Laxmayya began to take too much notice of his debtor. But Shiva, who was known to be strong-willed, he viewed with an obvious and vehement dislike—for he was an obstacle to be removed, at all costs.

It was not long before Saroo guessed that it was not exactly the arrears in her dues which brought the low beast so frequently to her door. But what could she do? She was indebted to him, for one thing, and for another, Laxmayya was the headman of Marahalli and accustomed to have his own way. That was enough—indeed, for any who sought authority. And, Saroo knew this well. As Laxmayya's visits became more and more frequent she, simple-minded, though she was, comprehended what was behind his importunity. Trouble was at her threshold. The fear preyed upon her mind. Though worried with a mother's solicitude, she kept it hidden from Shiva, for she knew well that Shiva had a temper that easily caught fire. In her heart of hearts Saroo knew that which the old reprobate of a Patel sought of her, but in her heart of hearts she persistently hugged the idol of a fierce and unquenchable loyalty to the dead. A blind loyalty, if you like, but a loyalty which held her to the straight path, as little else could or would. Moreover, there was Shiva—now her sole hope and comfort. No, no! cheered up and gladdened in a life that was otherwise intolerable, by the living link with the past which Shiva was, Saroo defied the old fox in his face and turned him out. Thereafter she knew that she carried her life and her son's in her own hands.

The old fox, too, had realised what he was up against. Shiva was a thorn and Saroo was not an easy bird. But that discouraged him little. On the contrary, that but fed the fire which consumed him. Virtue, he had thought, fetched but a poor price in the market, and, should go over to the highest bidder. But Saroo, simple-minded though she was, and, barely able to keep the wolf from the door, thanks to his own lenient attitude towards her, well! she was not the fly to walk into his parlour! But, he was not the man, either, to be easily thrown off his chase, and, hence he laid his snares with greater calculation.

So it was one fine day that Saroo and Shiva found themselves workless—for their holding had been attached by the headman, in lieu of longstanding arrears in revenue, payments. What was worse, Laxmayya sent word to her. (And I learnt this all from my son, you may be sure, said Govind), the mother went, all a quiver with anxiety to the old debauchee. Fain the son would have been perhaps, to follow her, but she must have purposely kept him back, Saroo heard Laxmayya through fearing Shiva's headstrongness with trepidation. He did not mince words. She trembled at the prospect of being turned out into the streets with her "ill-fathered brat" (Laxmayya, the snake, had his venom, you may be sure). Tears filled her eyes as she recalled her helplessness, before this unscrupulous

(Continued On Page 46)

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World's Fair Minus India

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR — EXCLUSION OF INDIA NEEDS EXPLANATION — FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN INDIAN ART — WESTERN AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE CHALLENGED — ART OF AJANTA IS PURELY INDIAN — NECESSITY OF MUNICIPAL THEATRES.

By D. G. VYAS

In spite of the universally acknowledged prestige of India as a land of art, some westerners, who conceive the country to be a vast jungle infested by snakes and wild animals, betray their abysmal ignorance about it. If they cannot visit India they are not sufficiently enlightened to visualise its true condition.

International Exhibitions

The opportunities to present the correct view-point of India to the world are not rare in modern times, but are not utilised fully. The representation of India in its true perspective in international exhibition will dispel the prevailing ignorance and misconception about it and will also remind Indians of their proud and precious cultural heritage.

Policy Not Sound

Last year India was represented at Toronto and not at the Glasgow Exhibition. It was included in the British Industries Fair recently. The trend of these events indicates that the policy which governs representation of India in foreign shows is not based upon uniform and sound principles and does not take stock of the opinion of India.

World's Fair

The honour conferred upon His Worship the Mayor of Bombay to switch on the illumination works of the World's Fair at New York is no consolation for the exclusion of India from it. Preparations by various countries to display their best are in full swing, but since India has not so far been mentioned as one of the participants, the assumption of its exclusion happens to be a logical conclusion.

India Excluded

Why has India been ignored when Great Britain, with its colonies like Australia and New Zealand, is invited to participate in the fair? Whether the exclusion of India is the outcome of the omission of invitation by the organisers of the fair or of the non-acceptance of the same by the authorities which represent India is not yet known.

Other Countries

Every country is trying its utmost to display its best. The collection of the Italian art-treasures, which is valued at £5,00,000 and which is said to have never left Europe before, has already arrived at New York. The British Pavilion will display Lincoln's copy of Magna Carta aned exhibits from Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the Empire. "Merrie England" will revive the past glory of England. In spite of all these, the whole show will be the World's Fair minus India.

Freedom Pavilion

Though Germany has refused to take any part in the fair, art, culture and science of pre-Nazi Germany will be enshrined in the "Freedom Pavilion," for which a sum of £50,000 is said to have been privately collected in America. Indian artists who visit America convey the impression that Indian art is more appreciated and, therefore, more in demand in America than in any other country. The exclusion of India, therefore, appears to be extremely enigmatic.

"ROYAL RELICS"
(By Bhanu Smart)

Indian Art

The traditional art of India can outshine that of any other country. Artistic handicrafts and some cottage industries, which have survived the ravages of the age of the machine, can secure a distinctive position for India. Whether the scope of a display be art or industry, India cannot be excluded from any international exhibition.

Rare Opportunity

The World's Fair promises to be a rare function of international importance and could have been a splendid occasion to get the world's opinion focused on the art and industry of India. Will the Government of India explain its policy of representing the country in foreign exhibitions and the circumstances under which its representation in the World's Fair at New York has been withheld?

Foreign Influences

Some western art-pandits appear to have been gifted with the sense of smelling foreign influences in many arts of ancient India. If they grudge the originality of Indian art they must be told that the theory of artistic indebtedness should not be deduced as a logical corollary from the country's present political subjugation and extended even to the earliest period of the history of Indian art. In most of the cases their theories are neither unbiased nor supported by concrete evidences.

Omniscient Authorities

The recognition of such art-pandits as omniscient authorities on Indian art and culture by educated Indians is an unconditional surrender, by them, of their right of original and independent thinking. It is humiliating on the part of India to consider the pursuit and interpretation of art as the monopoly of western artists and connoisseurs.

Indian Artists

Why should some of the Indian artists not devote their energies to the study of Indian art and assert themselves as authorities? Why should some art-chauvinists hanker after shining by the ostensible labels of "Indian artists" and not by selfless labours of true artists? They should take up the gauntlet and explode the unreasonable theories of exotic influences in the sphere of Indian arts.

Purity Of Art

The Rajasaheb of Aundh has, in one of his recent lectures, admirably refuted the allegations against Indian art. Every impartial student and critic of the art of Ajanta will concur with his opinion that it is purely Indian. The dazzling beauty of the frescoes of Ajanta surpassed the art of any country contemporary to it.

India A Teacher

The art of Ajanta signifies that India was neither a pupil nor a debtor of any country. It has been an unassuming teacher and has influenced the arts of other countries like Ceylon, Java, Bali, Siam, Tibet, etc. Acquiescence in the theory of exotic influences on the art of Ajanta is tantamount to the acknowledgement of India's artistic indebtedness and want of originality.

Paucity Of Theatres

The proposed demolition of the Lyceum Theatre has not failed to perturb the art-minded public of England, though some theatres in Bombay were converted into cine-theatres without any public protest whatsoever. The paucity of theatres in India and especially in Bombay is a great handicap to the resusditation of the theatrical art.

Municipal Theatre

But the remedy lies with the Government which should make dramatic theatres obligatory on municipalities. The beginning has already been made by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay by accepting the proposal of constructing a theatre in the heart of the city, but its result has not yet been published.

Its Architecture

The attention of the Corporation should be invited to the extreme care that Sir Edwin Lutyens and Mr. Cecil Massey have been exercising in deciding upon the design of the architecture of the proposed national theatre in London. Will the Municipal authorities of Bombay acquaint the public with the steps taken by them towards the selection of the site and the design of the architecture of the theatre?

"That man Smith must read a lot."

"Oh, how is that?"

"Well, I'm always getting letters from him beginning, 'On going through my books . . . .'"

"What can be the matter with Sue? She mopes about as though she had lost her only friend on earth."

"Oh! you know; she is engaged and takes it seriously."

Wife—"It doesn't look as if the Parkinsons are coming; does it?"

Husband—"No, dear. What would you like to do—sit in and quarrel or go to the pictures?"

Caller: "Good morning, Mrs. Smith. I'm from the gas company, I understand there is something in the house that won't work?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, he's upstairs."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Permanently a Reliable and well experienced Chief Chemist for a 1,000 ton Sugar Mill in Bengal. Applications from candidates who have held such post for at least 7 years and can produce best White Sugar in double sulphitation process would only be considered. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 10619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLET

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING

SECOND SESSION

The lectures of the above Session begin on 11th April next. In the recent all-India Government Wireless Examination this Institution had the distinction of securing 65 per cent. of the total passes for the whole of India. In addition to the above striking success, 67 per cent. of the students who appeared for the Examination recently from this Institute were successful. Furthermore, a large number of passed students from this Institution have secured appointments in China, Persia, Burma, England and India. Apply early with -|2|- stamps to Principal, THE GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE 136, Bowbazaar Street, for prospectus.

Public Notices

CHEAP INTER CLASS TICKETS.

CHEAP Inter Class Single Journey Tickets are now being issued between Bombay V. T. (including City Booking Offices), Byculla, Dadar and Cawnpore and via

at Rs. 20/- Per Ticket.

CHILDREN HALF FARES.

G. I. P.

(10778)

SARASWATI'S SCREEN EPIC "IT'S TRUE" NOW ENTERS THIRD THUNDERING WEEK AT CENTRAL

A MASTERLY PICTORIAL NARRATION with ROSE, MOTILAL and BABA VYAS.

Directed by: CHOWDHARY

IT'S TRUE
3RD WEEK
CENTRAL
FOUR SHOWS:
TO-DAY &
TO-MORROW:
1-45, 4-30 7-15 & 10 P. M.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Candidates to become high salaried Accountants or Book Keepers. Few months' postal tuition. Prospectus free. International Commercial Syndicate, Amritsar. (11497)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted Candidates to Secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by Post. Registrar. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11435)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted energetic Sole Agents for our renowned patent medicines, such as Vigorine, Retaino, Sex Powder, Gonocide, etc. The Oriental Pharmaceutical Works, Amritsar. (11498)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Comforts Better Use. Cheapest "Zenith" Steel Spring Cots. 6' x 2-1|2' Rs. 8; 6' x 3' Rs. 9; 6' x 3-1|2' Rs. 10-8 each. Zenith, 46, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. (11519)

PANT'S RESOLUTION ILLEGAL

Subhas Warned Against Acting On It

CALCUTTA, March 17.

Under instructions from Mr. Sunitindramohan Tagore a member of the Indian National Congress, Messrs Hemchandra De and Co., Solicitors have addressed the following letter to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose the President of the Indian National Congress:

"That our client is a member of the Indian National Congress and as such he states that the resolution of Pandit G. B. Pant passed in the last session of the said Congress at Tripuri is wholly unconstitutional and illegal.

"The constitution which at present stands and so far as our client understands permits the President to nominate members of the Working Committee and any restriction on such power without first having amended the constitution is illegal.

"Our client therefore begs of you to be so good as to take up notice of the said resolution and not to act upon the same.

"Our client trusts that you will pay attention to the gravity of such request as our client feels that by passing the said resolution the rights of the Congress members has been jeopardised.

"In the event if you cannot find it convenient to comply with the above request of our client within one week from receipt of this letter our client feels it obligatory on his part as member of the said Congress to take such steps as to prevent you from acting on such resolution as he may be advised.

"In view of the state of your health our client regrets to disturb your peace of mind at this moment but he hopes you will appreciate the feelings of our client when a serious constitutional breach is apprehended."—United Press

CHOLERA ON INCREASE

The provincial cholera figures for the week were 35 attacks and 11 deaths against 6-4 reported in the previous week and 48-14 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (26 cases and 6 deaths against 5-3 reported during the previous week and 7-5 revised for that week); Sholapur (5-4 against nil reported and 1-1 revised during the previous week) and East Khandesh (4-1 against 1-1 reported and 40-8 revised during previous week).

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 374 bringing the total number of inoculations since 1st January to 12,286.

Theft In Walkeshwar

During the past few months several petty thefts have occurred in Walkeshwar Road in various buildings and Gamdevi Police were left without any clue to trace the criminals.

Yesterday morning, however, in pursuance of certain information received, the police came to understand that only women were involved in these thefts and police vigil resulted in the arrest so far, of Hirkanibai wife of Bhawoo and Rakmibai wife of Daji. They were produced to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court. Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail till the 24th instant

During the week ending March 11, 1939, there was no export of gold from Karachi by air.

The 22nd list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 2,78,533-5-9.

AROUND THE COURTS

The Court room of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala was crowded with Bohras, when the case came for hearing of Mr. Abdul Rasool Mulla Alimohamed, a merchant, who was required to be extradited from Bombay, to stand his trial on the charge of having participated in the murder of a boy.

The accused was arrested by the Bombay Police on the 29th January and his bail period was extended from time to time for further enquiries. Mr. Chhelshanker Vyas, who appeared for the accused, along with Mr. F. B. Ajmeera, objected to the bail-extension on the ground that the information given by the State Police to the Bombay Police in this connection could not be considered to be credible information under the provisions of the Bombay City Police Act.

Mr. Vyas further said that the Resident at Bharatpur who was the proper authority to issue the warrant had addressed a letter to the Police Commissioner, Bombay, that he was thoroughly dissatisfied.

Mr. Khandalawala ordered the bail-bond to be cancelled and the accused discharged.

Case Against "Strathmore" Captain

An immediate summons was ordered to be served on the Captain of s.s. "Strathmore" by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the complaint lodged before him by A. F. Fernandez, a seaman who alleged that he was assaulted on the ship on Friday.

The summons was made returnable to the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, Bombay.

The Captain appeared before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon this morning. He denied the allegation and stated that there were Jathan watchmen on the ship and any of them might have done it.

He requested that the case be finished at an early date when the Court observed that it could be decided if he pleaded guilty.

The Captain, however, said that he would defend himself and asked for the case to be postponed to any day in May 1939.

The Magistrate postponed the case to March 31st and to ensure his attendance on that day, he ordered the respondent to enter into a bond of Rs. 1,000 which he did.

BOMBAY'S MEMORIAL TO LATE SIR SAYAJIRAO GAIKWAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Bombay Marathas, under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Jagtap was held yesterday in Bombay Education League's Hall, Thakurdwar, when report and statement of account of the Condolence meeting for late Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar, were adopted. On the suggestion made by Mr. Minde Patil that a suitable memorial be made to late H.H. Sir Sayajirao, a committee with Rao Bahadur B. P. Jagtap as president, Mr. B. V. Jadhav as Treasurer, Messrs. B. J. Rane and V. B. Naik as Secretaries and Messrs. Minde Patil, Advocate, Savant, Daundkar, Rao Bahadur Asavle, Rao Bahadur Wandekar, Mr. Govindrao Jadhav, Mr. K. T. Dalvi and others as members, was appointed.

Fined For Keeping Gaming House

Found guilty of keeping a common gaming house in a building at Bhendi Bazar, Jusuf Suleman was convicted by Mr I. S Hajl. Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, yesterday, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default, to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Munich Agreement Repudiated

Britain And France Condemn German Intervention In Czechoslovakia

Ruthenian Government's Appeal To Powers To Intervene

Report Of German Demands On Rumania Confirmed In London

LONDON, March 18.

A Cabinet meeting has been called for this afternoon, and Mr. Chamberlain interrupted his week-end at Birmingham in order to attend it.

MUNICH REPUDIATED

Sir Nevile Henderson has been instructed to convey to the German Government the view of the British Government that the recent events represent a complete repudiation of the Munich Agreement and undertakings of peaceful co-operation exchanged at that time. His Majesty's Government further regard as without legal basis the changes affected by German military action in Czechoslovakia.

PLENARY POWERS TO DALADIER

PARIS:—The Chamber approved in principle the Bill granting M. Daladier plenary powers by 334 to 258 votes. M. Daladier had made the vote one of confidence. There will be other motions on this, but there appears to be no doubt that the Bill will eventually be passed.

"NOT LEGITIMATE"

PARIS:—The Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to notify Germany that France does not recognise the German intervention in Czechoslovakia as legitimate.

APPEALS TO POWER TO INTERVENE

BERLIN:—It is reported that the Ruthenian Government have sent another appeal to the Powers for their intervention to prevent Hungarian occupation.

GERMAN DEMANDS ON RUMANIA

LONDON:—Reuter learns from well-informed circles in London that the report that Germany submitted far-reaching economic demands to Rumania is correct. Germany demanded complete monopoly of all Rumanian exports and that Rumania should completely revert to the State of an agricultural country. The demands which were delivered by Herr Wohlthat were immediately rejected.

"UNION SACREE" FORMED

Emphasising the gravity of the situation, the Crown Council, presided over by King Carol, which was promptly summoned last evening, was attended by army chiefs. Reuter is informed that the Council noted with satisfaction that diplomatic and military steps, taken and contemplated, were considered adequate to protect Rumanian integrity. An "Union Sacree" like that in France in 1914 has been born in Rumania, embracing leaders of all parties. As far as is known in London, Herr Wohlthat and his mission have not yet left Rumania.—Reuter.

BR. BANKS AND CZECH BALANCES

LONDON, March 17.

"Reuter" understands from a high authority that instructions have been given to British banks to refrain from transfer of Czech balances held in London.—Reuter.

"ACTS OF WANTON LAWLESSNESS"

WASHINGTON, March 17.

With the approval of President Roosevelt Mr. Sumner Welles has issued a statement condemning the German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia and declaring "acts of wanton lawlessness and arbitrary force are threatening world peace and the very structure of modern civilisation".—Reuter.

U. S. CZECH MINISTER'S "NO" TO PRAGUE

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Hurban, Czech Minister in the United States has refused to obey Prague orders to surrender the legation-consulate to German representatives.

Hurban states that Dr. Hacha's capitulation is invalid because it was unconstitutional.—Reuter.

BITTER FIGHTING IN RUTHENIA

Govt. Mobilise Three Classes

BERLIN Mar. 16.

The Ruthenian Cabinet has mobilised three classes according to a German news agency telegram from Chust

According to reliable reports there was considerable bitter fighting in Ruthenia between the Czechs and the Ukrainian Nationalists on the one hand and the Hungarians on the other.—Reuter.

MOST SERIOUS FIGHTING NEAR BOCSAO

SIGHET, March 18.

Some of the most serious fighting, which has yet occurred in Ruthenia between Ukrainians and Hungarians, took place in the early hours to-day, in the neighbourhood of Bocsao. At one time Ukrainian Nationalist guards put up such a stiff resistance that Hungarians were obliged to send forward reinforcements rapidly from Tacovo. By 4-30 the guards were repulsed and 350 of them crossed the frontier into Rumania where they were interned.

FROM SIGHET TO GAGREB

Families of a number of Ruthenian Ministers left Sighet for Zagreb, where they are meeting M. Volosin. From Zagreb they will travel with M. Volosin to Vienna, where the Ukrainian propaganda Bureau which is the centre of activities in favour of an independent Ukrainian State is situated.—Reuter.

HIS "VICTORY DRIVE"

Hitler's "Triumphal Entry" Into Berlin This Evening

VIENNA, March 18.

Herr Hitler conferred late into the night with his closest advisers, and is continuing his talks to-day. —Reuter.

HITLER LEAVES VIENNA

VIENNA, March 18.

Herr Hitler left at 10/30 a.m. (G.M.T.), but his destination is unknown.—Reuter.

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler is travelling from Vienna via Breslau and Silesia. It is thought probable that he will spend the night there. —Reuter.

IN BERLIN THIS EVENING?

BERLIN.—Herr Hitler is now not expected to make the triumphal entry into Berlin, before Sunday evening. It will be on an extremely grandiose scale, and preparations suggest that the route of the victory drive will be exceptionally long. No speech is expected and nothing is known of any plans for the Reichstag meeting.—Reuter.

HITLER TAKES IT AS PERSONAL INSULT

Duff-Cooper's Speech Causes Storm

BERLIN, March 18.

Well-informed political circles indicate that Germany may take strong diplomatic action in London over Mr. Duff-Cooper's attack on Herr Hitler in the House of Commons on Thursday.

This is likely to take the form of a protest and a demand for apology. It is even possible that the German Ambassador may be recalled.

Herr Hitler said, he felt himself personally insulted by the words used which may materially affect his attitude towards Great Britain.

German political quarters can hardly find words violent enough to express indignation and the German press furiously attacks Mr. Duff--Cooper.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE PRAGUE

PRAGUE.—A great part of German troops has left the town, and are reported to be moving eastwards. Prague is quieter to-day. There is no longer the ceaseless march past of mechanised troops paralysing traffic, but 'planes flew overhead throughout the day, skimming the tops of houses with deafening roar. Pickets of soldiers at cross roads have now been replaced by German police and S. S. men.—Reuter

NFURATH AS "PROTECTOR"

BERLIN:—It is officially announced that Baron von Neurath has been appointed Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

A new German Air Command, called number four, has been formed comprising Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Sudetenland and Silesia, commanded by Major-General Loehr, who played a leading part in building the Air Force of the Austrian Republic. It is stated this formation "means a further tremendous increase of strength in the German air fleet, which surpasses by far the existing plans for extension of air force."—Reuter.

NEW CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

President Bose Consults Mahatma On Personnel Through Telegrams

JHARIA, March 18.

Although authoritative confirmation is lacking the "Associated Press" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been in telegraphic communication with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in connection with the formation of a new Congress Working Committee.

With no prospect of an early recovery from his illness, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose desires to settle the matter as early as possible, and since he himself is unable to meet Gandhiji, he has requested his brother, Mr. Sarat Bose to arrange to meet Gandhiji and consult him as to the personnel of the new Committee.

A number of suggestions in this connection have already been submitted to Mr. Bose by different groups, and these, it is believed, will be taken into consideration when making the final selection.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is expected to reach Jealgora to-night from Calcutta.—A.P.

JAWAHAR MEETS MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here to-day, had two hours' talks with Mahatma Gandhi at Birla House. It is presumed the talks related to Tripuri decisions and problems in Indian States.

Before leaving for Dr. Ansari's residence where he is staying, a deputation of the Patiala State subjects met Panditji and apprised him of the latest repressive measures forged in the State resulting in arrests of prominent workers of the Prajamandal.

Gandhiji is feeling much better to-day and is having a quiet time. He will meet the Egyptian Delegation at 2 p.m. and will later open Mr. J. K. Birla's temple in New Delhi. The Consuls-General of Japan and China have telegraphed their greetings to Mr. J. K. Birla on the occasion of its opening by Mahatmaji.

A move is afoot among the members of the Central Assembly, who are also members of the A.-I.C.C., to sign a requisition for summoning a meeting of that body in April next to take up the thread left at Tripuri in the matter of changes in the Congress constitution to eradicate corrupt practices in Congress elections.

United Press

NEHRU HAD NO TELEPHONE TALKS WITH GANDHIJI

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

The following statement to the Press has been issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:

"The 'United Press' Correspondent at Tripuri issued a message on March 12 to the effect that after the dispersal of the open session of the Congress on March 11, I had telephonic conversation with Mahatma Gandhi. There follows a report of this conversation. I have only just seen this message in the Press and hence my delay in dealing with it. The message is entirely imaginary. I had no telephonic conversation with Gandhiji or anyone else during my stay in Tripuri. Nor did I communicate with Gandhiji by letter or telegram from Tripuri. The only message I had from him was a copy of the telegram which he had sent to the Congress President regarding the amendments in the Congress constitution to tone up our organisation."—United Press.

International Confidence Shattered

World Press Condemns German Aggression

Unmistakable Signs Of 'Shock, Panic And Anger' Everywhere

LONDON, March 18.

Three marked features of the reception given to Mr. Chamberlain's historic utterances at Birmingham yesterday by a highly stirred British Press are, firstly general satisfaction that the Premier did not mince words over the "wanton shattering" of the prospects of appeasement by Herr Hitler, secondly, the undisguised hope that words would be followed by deeds which would make Germany hesitate in future, and thirdly, acceptance of the Premier's assurance that he had been badly "let down" by the Fuehrer and consequently, he could not be blamed for the events. In the last connection, it is notable that the left-wing "Daily Herald" which alone demands that Mr. Chamberlain should now resign, features like all others Herr Hitler's "broken pledges" in headlines above the report of the speech.

"THE TIMES."

"The Times" comments that Mr. Chamberlain showed how fully he shared the indignation as well as the disappointment of his countrymen as the shattering of international confidence caused by the wanton German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia. His hearers on the wireless in this country and oversea must have felt the peculiar force of his denunciation of the swift breach of faith that followed the Munich pledges. As it is the violent changes in the past week are deliberate unilateral mutilation of the whole Agreement "The Times" continuing points out that the Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, will no doubt help to answer the question that Mr. Chamberlain raised, but did not himself attempt to answer, namely, whether the recent invasion was the last of the series, we know or the first of a new series. No rash step by Britain to check Herr Hitler is advocated editorially, but there is a continued emphasis on the need for strengthening of the country's powers of resistance, particularly, in the realm of national service.

"DAILY MAIL"

The "Daily Mail" seems to favour conscription, insisting that the one thing in everybody's mind is conscription", and if the country decided that it must have conscription then for heaven's sake let us have conscription."

The "Daily Telegraph" contents itself by reminding Mr. Chamberlain that the new call to dutywith which he linked his emphatic declaration that the country would resist any German challenge to dominate the world must be backed forthwith, by a much more decisive lead on the part of Government. The "Daily Telegraph" has this to say of what it calls "a total breakdown of the policy of appeasement as enshrined in the Munich agreement". That it does not change tne fixed resolve of this country to seek peace and ensure it. What is changed is not the objective but the method; and it is to a new orientation of the method that our Government has now and henceforth to apply itself.

"GERMAN ARMY STILL ON MARCH."

The continued uneasiness in the present atmosphere of Europe finds considerable expression in the Press. It is generally accepted fact that the German army is still on the march to the East, and the precautions being taken by Rumania receive great prominence.—Reuter.

AMERICAN VIEW-POINTS

NEW YORK, March 18.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech has deeply impressed the United States. The "New York Times" says that Mr. Chamberlain's rebuke of Herr Hitler was as severe as the statement made almost simultaneously by the State Department with the President's approval. The German Government will be poorly advised if it thinks that these are only words. Unless all signs fail the march to Prague will lead to an amendment of the Neutrality Act, which will assure Britain and France the right to purchase in American markets weapons of self-defence in war-time.

The news is stated by the newspaper to have "apparently caused little surprise among well-informed persons in Washington." It was conveyed to Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, but he withheld comment.

SHOCK, PANIC AND ANGER

The "Herald Tribune" says that the policy of Munich appears to have died on Mr. Chamberlain's lips: instead a policy of re-armament and resistance emerges. It has been hard to understand the combination of shock panic and anger with which French and British politicians watched Herr Hitler doing no more than they have him full licence to do last autumn. Mr. Chamberlain clarifies the situation with a confession that he was taken in.—Reuter

CANADIAN VIEWPOINT

TORONTO.—The "Globe Mail' urges the Canadian Government officially to support the British policy, and says that Mr. Chamberlain left little doubt regarding the crisis democracy faces. When Britain calls for help, the Canadian people will respond.—Reuter

GERMAN PRESS VIEW

BERLIN.—The Press makes light of all foreign criticisms of German Policy, or makes it the basis of attack. "Of what concern are these comments', writes one paper "to him who was marching boots on". —Reuter

S. AFRICAN VIEW

JOHANNESBURG, March 18.

A strongly worded editorial in the "Cape Times", headed "Chamberlain calls halt", says that the Prime Minister will have the unhesitating support of the British Commonwealth and democracies wherever they may be found—Reuter

A RUTHLESS INVADER.

CHICAGO, March 18.

Paderewski the famous pianist and the First President of Poland has denounced Herr Hitler, in a letter to Dr. Benes. He describes Hitler as a ruthless invader, who tramples on the most sacred rights of a nation, and adds: "From the bottom of my heart I protest against enslaving your nation. It brings humanity back to the epoch of dark barbarism". —Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

PARIS, March 18.

The Press opines that the importance of Mr. Chamberlain's speech must be judged more in the light of Mr. Chamberlain's known reserve than its actual words—serious though they were.

"Le Petit Journal" says that Mr. Chamberlain said that Germany will bitterly regret what her Government has done; he said this in the knowledge that force must met by force, and all efforts at conciliation are regarded as a weakness.

"Le Populaire" favourably compares Mr. Chamberlain's attitude with M. Daladier's, and says while M. Daladier's invectives were directed against his own countrymen. There were words which had got to be directed against Germany and it was Mr. Chamberlain who uttered them.

"Le Petit Parisien" says: "A great gentleman though Mr. Chamberlain is, he could not conceal his sense of revulsion at seeing the head of a State breaking solemn promises with cinicism.

RECALL OF AMBASSADOR?

PARIS.—Some newspapers anticipate that the French Ambassador in Berlin will be recalled to report as the British Ambassador had been. It is felt that this is a good way of registering disapproval of broken promises without the extreme resort of breaking diplomatic relations.

GERMAN PRESS SILENT.

BERLIN.—None of the papers has hitherto published a word of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. An official spokesman whom Reuter approached, said that officials had not had time to study it thoroughly. A political spokesman described the speech as an "extremely prejudiced and unfair view of the situation", and attributed Mr. Chamberlain's attitude partly to the influence of President Roosevelt's speeches' and stated that the extent to which President Roosevelt's attitude had been welcomed in France and Britain had made the deepest impression in Germany.—Reuter

UNPARALLELED CRISIS

Position Compared To That Prevailing In Days Of Napoleon

LONDON, March 18.

"The country is facing a crisis paralleled only by the darkest days of the Great War", writes Lord Lloyd in the "Evening Standard". He adds: "Perhaps it is more exact to compare the position with that when the great Napoleon had defeated coalition after coalition of Continental powers, and when the British Empire stood alone as an obstacle between the World Dictator and World Domination. Recent events have shown that the British Empire's responsibility is no less today than it was then. To mistake for "decadence" the fundamental good nature of the British peoples is an old fallacy. It is one on which authoritarian systems of the past have counted and broken themselves on that miscalculation. —Reuter.

RUMANIA HEAVES SIGH OF RELIEF

BUCHAREST:—Mr. Chamberlain's speech has created much relief mainly on account of the Premier's statement that Britain is not giving up interest in South-Eastern Europe.

A BERLIN DENIAL

BERLIN:—It is officially denied that there is any intention of German troops marching through Slovakia into Ruthenia.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENT MYSTERY

Troops Withdrawing From Slovakia

LONDON. March 18.

Some mystery appears to surround the movements of the German army in Slovakia. According to some London newspapers the army is continuing to march to the East in the direction of Ruthenia.

Reuter's correspondent in Berlin was informed last night that troops were withdrawing from Slovakia. The leader of the S.I.C. (Ukrainian Nationalist Organisation) which has been resisting Hungarian occupation of Ruthenia is reported to have given up hope of the German coming and left for the Rumanian frontier, According to Reuter's special correspondent at Sighet. A high official of the Young Ukrainian Propaganda Bureau stated that in a telephone conversation with Vienna yesterday, he was told that the S.I.C. should hold out as long as possible as the German troops were on their way. Other late news flashes from Europe include following:—

From Bucharest:—King Carol presided last night over a three-hour meeting of the Cabinet. A statement issued afterwards disclosed that both diplomatic action and military measures taken were approved, and Government were entrusted with the completion of measures for securing national interests. This is interpreted as meaning that the Government will not interfere in the Ruthenian problem, and let the Hungarians occupy the entire province; but nevertheless Rumania will maintain military precautions along the Ruthenian frontier in order to be prepared at any moment to defend her national interests on Rumania territory, if necessary.

POLAND DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENTS

From Warsaw:—Marshal Smigly-rydz, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Skladkowski, the Premier and Col. Beck, the Foreign Minister, discussed the latest developments in the situation created by German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, at a conference yesterday.

From Paris:—The Finance Commission of the Chamber adopted, by 26 votes to 17 the Bill to give Government special powers. Rumours were current in the lobbies of the Chamber, last night that M. Daladier intended to raise the period of military service from two to three years. There is complete reticence in official circles, as regards Government's plans.

ADMIRAL HORTHY'S MOVEMENTS

From Budapest: Admiral Horthy is 'en route' to Vavreka, the Polish frontier town. Nothing is known at the Premier's office of any intention of Count Teleki to visit Herr Hitler as rumoured abroad. Demonstrations of sympathy and gratitude were held before the Polish, Italian and German Legations.

From Berlin:—Preparations are made to give Herr Hitler the conqueror a reception when he arrives to-day.

From Rome:—The rumour published in a Berne Socialist newspaper about secret mobilisation of half a million men in Italy is described in official circles as false and tendentious.—Reuter.

DENIAL OF GERMAN ULTIMATUM?

BUCHAREST:—Reports of a German economic ultimatum to Rumania are denied in authoritative circles. They described it as fantastic. It is stated that German-Rumanian negotiations are continuing in a friendly manner.

SAVING ELECTION COSTS

B. P. C. C.'s Additional Rules

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Sunday, presided over by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President a resolution enumerating additional draft rules, providing for election of members of the District Councils by ballot, prepared by the constitution sub-committee, was passed.

Before the resolution was moved, Mr. Rajaram Panday moved an amendment seeking provision for symbols and brackets in the ballot-paper.

Mr. Narayanswami moved another amendment seeking to retain only symbols.

Mr. Panday accepted the amendment.

Mr. S. K. Patil objected to the amendments on the ground of cost. He explained that the rules might be enforced for only one year and thereafter the Council and the Congress Delegates' elections might be combined and held together, so that the costs of running the elections might be reduced.

Another amendent to a rule seeking deletion of the words "directly interested in any candidate," moved by Mr. Narayanswamy was accepted by Mr. Lele who moved the original resolution. The original rule laid down that no polling agent and no person directly interested in any case, should be appointed as a presiding officer, etc. in an election-matter.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Panday moved another amendment to another rule, seeking that any election-complaint, trival or vexations should be referred to the Election Tribunal.

The amendment was lost.

The amended resolution was passed.

The special meeting of the Committee then formed itself into an urgent meeting, and another resolution, moved by Mr. P. R. Lele and duly seconded, to the effect that the previous resolution of the B. P. C. C., directing District Congress Committees to withhold elections till the new rules were prepared in that regard, be repealed, was passed.

Then the meeting dispersed.

Travancore State Congress President Arrested

KOTTAYAM, March 18.

The President of Travancore State Congress, Mr. A. Thanupillai and a prominent member of the Council of Action of State Congress, Mr. G. Ramachandran, were arrested this afternoon here under section 90 Travancore Criminal Procedure Code, calling on them to show cause why they should not be bound over for keeping peace. The warrant was issued by the District Magistrate, Kottayam, and they are at present kept in Kottayam jail.

It will be recalled that Travancore State Congress Working Committee recently announced its decision to restart civil disobedience commencing from March 25.—A. P.

Gandhi Seva Sangh And Mahatma

PATNA, March 18.

Mahatma Gandhi has wired to Babu Rajendra Prasad here saying that April 20 will suit him for attending the session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh to be held at Brindaban in Champaran district Mahatmaji is likely to stay here for a week.—United Press.

Total Prohibition From August 1

Government Is Out To See It Through, Declares Gilder

BOMBAY, March 18.

"There is no truth whatever in the suggestion made in some quarters that the Total Prohibition scheme will not be introduced in Bombay on the 1st of August" said the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, interviewed by the Associated Press.

Dr. Gilder added: "Government is proceeding with the arrangements that are necessary for introducing the scheme on August 1. Government is pledged to the policy. There are several difficulties in the way, which are to be overcome before August. It is not an easy task. Government is fully conscious of the various methods that would be followed by those who do not want to co-operate with Government, but efforts are being made to set up a foolproof machinery which will not easily permit circumvention of the law.

"Government is fully conscious of the implications of its decision to enforce complete prohibition in the city. Government is not out to hit any particular community. I should be knowing that much more than any one else. Government is anxious to root out the evil of drink which has been a curse and a bane to the country. Government is also convinced that it should act immediately, if its policy is to meet with success."

REPLY TO ORTHODOXY

Replying to another question regarding drink being a matter of religion to the Parsis, the Excise Minister expressed surprise at the suggestion. He referred to his speech in the Upper House where he had said that with other religions the use of wine was symbolic, but so far as the Parsi religion was concerned, there was nothing symbolic about it. It is customary with Parsis to say their prayers for thanksgiving or for the dead with flowers, fruit and other natural products before them. the flowers and fruit vary with the season and the country. In the days of Zoroaster, distilled liquor was not known, nor any differences to toddy found. Fermented liquor was probably known. Many Parsis put liquor and some put toddy also in the ceremony, but many do not. Nowhere, is it stated that a ceremony would be void, if liquor or toddy was not used. The late Dr. Sir Jivanji Mody gave reasons for supposing that in the days of the Prophet, what was used was fresh unfermented grape juice.

ASSURANCE TO TRADE

Meeting the argument that the liquor import trade would be given away from Bombay to Karachi, Dr. Gilder said: "Bombay Government will give import licences to those who want to carry on the trade. These merchants will be required to put the liquor stock in bonded warehouses, and allow it to be transferred from Bombay under the supervision of Excise authorities.

Concluding he said "I am sorry that certain interested parties are carrying on mischievous propaganda which is more an incentive and an encouragement to those who want to carry on bootlegging, than a mere opposition to the Prohibition policy of the Government. Government would welcome criticism, and is prepared to consider sympathetically any grievance that the liquor traders or others might have, but it is not going to give up its determination to enforce Prohibition in the city of Bombay."

FOURTH TRANSMISSION TIMINGS

Opinion Of Listeners Invited

The Director, All-India Radio writes:—

After much preliminary investigation, All-India Radio, Bombay have proposed to change their timings for the various programmes of the 4th transmission as follows:—

4TH TRANSMISSION:

6-00 p.m. to 7-00 p.m. Indian Music. (Village Hours on one wavelength); 7-00 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. Talk (Indian); 7-15 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Indian Music; 7-30 p.m. to 7-45 p.m. Commercial News, 7-45 p.m. to 8-00 p.m. Talk (English); 8-00 p.m. to 9-00 p.m. Indian Music; 9-00 p.m. to 9-15 p.m. News, (Hindustani); 9-15 p.m. to 9-35 p.m. News, (English); 9-35 p.m. to 9-40 p.m. Local News and Announcements and 9-40 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Music (Indian and European alternately.)

There are certain changes in the above time table which would need some explanation. It will be discovered that the times for talks, both English and Indian, have been shifted to earlier in the transmission, namely, to 7-45 p.m and 7-00 p.m. respectively. This has been done, because there is a fairly widespread feeling that in Bombay after 8-00 p.m. listeners are not in a mood to listen to talks; they would much rather prefer to have their talks earlier and then be ready for a, more or less, careful enjoyment of the evening's fare of musical entertainment and news. The other important change is the closing down of the Station half an hour earlier than before, i.e. at 10-30 p.m. instead of 11-00 p.m. Formally as well as informally, listeners have expressed their keen disappointment at missing really good items of music simply because they were to be on the air at as late as 10-30 p.m. by which time they had involuntarily surrendered themselves to sleep.

RE-ADJUSTMENT.

The above readjustments of programme timings have carefully avoided any continuous chunk of talk for more than 35 or 40 minutes. This safeguard is essential while planning programmes, if the appeal of radio is to be kept intact.

Before finally deciding to introduce the new time table outlined above, All-India Radio, Bombay, would like to invite the listening public to offer their suggestions and criticisms on the proposed changes.

Fatal Attack On President Of Malkapur Congress

NAGPUR, March 18.

Mr. Jagdeorao Patel, a member of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee, it is reported, was fatally attacked last evening at Chandur Biswa in Berar. Mr. Patel was the President of the Malkapur Tahsil Congress.

According to information available here, Mr. Patel was returning home from the Station (Chandur Biswa) when a party of Muslims are alleged to have attacked him near a mosque. He succumbed to the injuries on the spot.

Communal tension had prevailed a fortnight ago at this place and a minor clash had also occurred there in the first week of march.

Biswa is a small township in Buldana District, Berar.

Two high police officials have proceeded from Nagpur at the scene of the outrage, with a view to assisting the local authorities in the investigation.—A. P.

DR. PURSHOTTAM BHASKAR PATEL.

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M. D., M. R. C. P., T. D. D., (England), has just returned from England.

Dr. Patel is well-known to the public of Bombay, both as a doctor and a staunch Congressman. After a successful career at Bombay, he went to England for advanced studies and returned recently with the degree of M. R. C. P.,and T. D. D (England), the much coveted degree in the field of tuberculosis. He has also worked at the Brompton Hospital for Tuberculosis. in London.

Dr. Patel was a member of the B. P. C. C. and suffered long-terms of imprisonment, during the C. D. movements. He was also in charge of the Congress Hospital.

TERMS OF REFERENCE IN RAJKOT DISPUTE

Decision Of Chief Judge Expected Soon

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The "United Press" understands that Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India has been asked to arbitrate on the question of interpretation of the notification of the Rajkot Darbar announcing constitution of reforms committee and the letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in connection therewith. His terms of reference are thus confined only to this issue. It is understood that the Federal Chief Judge has got all relevant papers and that the decision may be announced in a day or two.—United Press.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

Bengal Govt. Takes Action On Committee Report

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Government of Bengal, having considered the individual cases and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the same, have ordered a further batch of political convicts to be released.—A. P.

CHAMBERLAIN ACCUSES HITLER!

BUT DEFENDS MUNICH TREACHERY

Shifts Blame For Present Situation To Shoulders Of His Predecessors

LONDON, March 18.

Speaking at Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain said that he had intended to talk upon a variety of subjects "but a tremendous event which had been taking place this week in Europe had thrown everything else into the background and I feel that what you and those who are not in this hall but are listening to me will want to hear is something of some indication of the views of His Majesty's Government as to the nature of the implications of those events.

One thing is certain, public opinion in the world has received a sharper shock than ever yet administered to it even by the present regime in Germany. But what may be the ultimate effects of this profound disturbance in men's minds cannot yet be foretold but I am sure it must be far-reaching in its results upon the future.

Last Wednesday we had to debate upon it in the House of Commons. That was the day when German troops entered Czechoslovakia and all of us particularly the Government were at a disadvantage because the information we had was only partial. Much of it was unofficial and we had no time to digest it much less to form any considered opinion. It necessarily followed that I speaking on behalf of Government with all the responsibility attaching to that position, was obliged to confine myself to a very cautious exposition in which I felt I could make but little commentary.

A MISAPPREHENSION

Perhaps naturally that somewhat cool objective statement gave rise to misapprehension and some people thought because I spoke quietly, because I gave little expression to feeling, that, therefore, my colleagues and I did not feel strongly on the subject. I hope to correct that mistake to-night.

But before I come to my comment I want to say something first about the argument which has developed out of these events and which was used in that debate and has appeared since in various organs of the Press.

UNWARRANTABLE CONCLUSION

It has been suggested that this occupation of Czechoslovakia was the direct consequence of the visits I paid to Germany last autumn and since the result of these events has been to clear up the settlement arrived at, at Munich, that proved the whole circumstances of these visits were wrong.

It is said that as this is the personal policy of the Prime Minister the blame for the fate of Czechoslovakia must rest upon his shoulders. That is an entirely unwarrantable conclusion.

The facts as they are to-day do not change the facts as they were last September. If I was right then, I am still right now, but there are some who say "We considered you were wrong in September and now we have been proved to be right". Let me examine that.

When I decided to go to Germany I never expected I was going to escape criticism. Indeed I did not go there to get popularity. I went there first and foremost because in what appeared to be an almost desperate situation that seemed to me to offer the only chance of averting a European War.

I [illegible] you when it was first announced I was going, not a voice was raised in criticism. Everyone applauded that effort but it was only later when it appeared that the results of the final settlement fell short of the

(Continued on Page 35)

SUMMARY OF SPEECH BROADCAST IN GERMAN

LONDON, March 17.

A twenty-five minute summary of Mr. Chamberlain's outspoken declaration was broadcast in German by the British Broadcasting Corporation to-night.

The speech was received here as an unequivocal review which can leave little doubt of Britain's attitude to the present situation.

The speech was followed with absorbed attention by the Birmingham audience who laughed sympathetically at Mr. Chamberlain's opening references to his seventieth birth-day to-day and then listened with tense silence to his review of Munich and the disappointments, and then applauded and cheered repeatedly throughout the remainder of the dramatic address.—Reuter.

GERMAN TROOPS ORDERED TO HALT

Whole Strip Of Territory In Western Slovakia Occupied

BRATISLAVA, Mar. 17.

German troops who have been sent in the direction of Ruthenia are reported to have halted in their march and recalled.

Nazi troops are occupying a whole strip of territory in Western Slovakia.

Earlier the German War Office was asked for authority to occupy the Slovak-Moravian Frontier in order to guard the flank of the army occupying Moravia and it was proposed that a joint commission be appointed to settle the details of occupation, but German troops crossed the frontier without waiting for the decision.—Reuter.

SIDOR RESIGNS

Poland And Hungary Recognise Slovak Frontier

BRATISLAVA, Mar. 17.

Dr. M. Sidor, who became the Minister for Interior in Herr Tiso's Cabinet has resigned since he is no longer a 'persona grata' with Germany. The Hungarian Consul has informed Herr Tiso of Hungary's decision to recognise the new frontier and to establish a Legation at Bratislava. The Polish Consul has also announced the decision to recognise the Slovak Frontier.—Reuter.

Benes' Appeal To Powers

"Don't Recognise German Occupation"

CHICAGO, March 16.

DR. BENES HAS APPEALED TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA NOT TO RECOGNISE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.—Reuter.

U. S. A NOT TO RECOGNISE NAZI CONQUEST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The State Department explained that the reference by M. Sumnerwelles to the "temporary extinguishment" of Czechoslovakia meant that the United States were not directly or indirectly recognising the legitimacy of Germany's acquisition of Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

HITLER ENTERS PRAGUE

Takes Up Official Residence In Castle

BERLIN, March 16.

Herr Hitler entered the old castle in Prague at 7-45 p.m. and took up official residence there.

The Fuehrer's flag was hoisted on the castle tower by the castle guard composed of a German infantry regiment. Herr Hitler has commissioned General Von Brauschitch to exercise Executive power in Bohemia and Moravia.—Reuter.

CZECH CABINET RESIGNS

PRAGUE, March 16.

The Czech Cabinet has resigned. General Gajda, the Fascist leader, has been made the "Fuehrer of the Czech people."—Reuter.

Hungarian Troops Meet With Ukrainian Resistance

WARSAW, Mar. 17.

Hungarian troops are not expected to reach the Polish frontier before the morning owing to resistance from armed bands of the Ukrainian National Guard and snow. A number of Czech military units commanded by some sixty officers retiring before advancing Hungarian troops, crossed the Polish frontier and were immediately disarmed.—Reuter.

"Only Way To Safeguard France"

PARIS, March 17.

"My firm determination is that France should become the immense workshop. That is the only way to safeguard France" declared M. Daladier in the course of the vital debate in the Chamber in which Government's foreign policy came under opposition fire.

M. Peri, Communist Deputy opening the debate with an impassioned speech attacked the Government's handling of the Munich and Czechoslovak situation and amid Communist and Socialist cheers demanded M. Daladier and M. Bonnet to resign "so that the country can have a little stability.'

Right wing deputies booed, catcalled and shouted "Vive" Daladier. Many radical socialists were silent. The sitting was suspended after ex-Minister Frossard made an eloquent appeal for National Unity.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

Responsible For Destroying "Confidence Created By Munich"

ROME, March 18.

Semi-official circles profess to find nothing to impress them in points of Mr. Chamberlain's speech hitherto studied.

Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that Herr Hitler had shattered the confidence that was beginning to grow in some quarters they argue that Britain by loud proclamations of massive rearmament was the first to shatter the confidence that grew out of Munich.—Reuter.

FRANCE WELCOMES CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE

PARIS, March 17.

The firmness of Mr. Chamberlain's speech and the severity of criticism of Herr Hitler's actions in Central Europe have created a deep impression. The speech is interpreted as expressing an important change in Mr. Chamberlain's point of view with regard to the totalitarian States which is welcomed here.—Reuter.

BRITAIN MAKING STEADY PROGRESS IN AIR ARMAMENT

Lord Chatfield's Speech In Lords

LONDON, March 16.

National defence was the subject of an important speech by Lord Chatfield in the Lords in reply to a debate on it. He emphasised that Mr. Chamberlain's recent declaration of our policy on defence did not mean that we did not intend to have both the will and the means to strike back if we are attacked.

There was a time when the problem of dealing with the bomber was regarded with something like despair. Such feeling was no longer justified if ever it was. Developments in recent years undoubtedly have reduced the old supremacy of offensive over defensive in air warfare.

He assured the House that none of the components of Air Defence were being neglected and the strength of the fighter force was being extremely augmented and the counter offensive forces had also been the subject of an equally careful scrutiny and measures to strengthen them were also actively in hand.—Reuter.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, March 17.

Continuous anti-German demonstrations took place in one of the main streets of Belgrade to-night. Crowds singing national songs marched towards the palace and cries of "Long live the King" were heard on all sides.—Reuter.

GERMAN 'PLANE'S FORCED LANDING

BERLIN, March 16.

A German 'plane on test flight to Rio De Janeiro made a forced landing on the Brazilian Coast.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 14, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 27, 1358
Parsi: Meher 15, 1308
Hightide: 11-12; 23-38
Lowtide: 5-08; 17-02
Sunrise: 6h. 45m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Monday, March 20.

Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.

Tuesday, March 21.

Jamshedji Navroz: Public holiday. Banks closed.

Wednesday, March 22.

Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB

The Annual Sports will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Brabourne stadium at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY KANNADA SANGHA

There will be a Music performance by Sangitabhushanam Vidwan Sri Viswanatha Sastri (of Annamalai University) at the Napoo Hall, Matunga to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BENGAL CLUB

Prof. Nripendra N. Banerjee M.A. well-known educationist will meet the Bengali residents of Bombay at the Bengal Club premises to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered correspondence for Italy per s.s. 'Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

HEALTH SECTION: INAUGURAL FUNCTION

The inaugural function of the Health Section which the Arogya Mandal has organized in the Poona Industrial Exhibition will take place to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Health Section Jangli Maharaj Road.

GOWD SARASWAT NAVJIVAN SABHA

The inaugural ceremony of the Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, opposite Amin Nursery, Vithalbhai Patel Road, at 3 p.m.

Mr. K. N. Gaitonde will preside. The programme includes Music Concert by Master V. N. Kini.

KURNIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kurnic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 when Swami Bhavanidayalji of Africa will deliver a lecture on Indians in South Africa in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

BOMBAY YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Dr. Chari of the National Medical College will give a lecture on "India and International Situation" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, M.A., will preside.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "India should not support Britain in the next war" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. Mr. John Barnabas will move the proposition, while Mr. T. K. Menon will lead the opposition.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EROS—"Son of Frankenstein" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR— "Fisherman's Wharf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Time as usual
METRO—"Sweethearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Takes a Trip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Marie Antoinette" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Climbing High" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Time as usual
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

"Limbdi Day" Meetings

The Secretaries, Kathiawar Prajamandal write:—

In compliance with the request made by Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad to observe to-day (Sunday), as "Limbdi Day", the following meetings are arranged by Kathiawar Prajamandal Bombay.

IN BOMBAY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Hirabaug Hall (C. P. Tank) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhogilal Lala M.L.A., Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Hariprasad Mehta (M.L.A.) Secretary Ahmedabad Jilla Samiti, Mr. Ishvarlal Vyas, (M.L.A.) President Dhandhuka Taluka Samiti, Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi and others will speak.

LADIES MEETING

Ladies meeting will be held at Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall (Popatwadi-Kalbadevi Road) at 2-30 p.m.

AT DADAR

A ladies meeting will be held at Dadar (B.B.C.I.) at 4 p.m. at Palan Sojpal Chowk under the Presidentship of Shrimati Lilavati Devidas.

AT MATUNGA

A public meeting will be held at Nappoo Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class the Ashram Library Hall, to-day (Sunday), at the Mission Library Hall, at 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Eternal Verities" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society, there will be a Musical performance by Sangitha Vidhvan P. K. Sundaram Iyer of Trichinopoly Violin Seven Strings (Solo) to-day (Sunday), at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) at the C.K.P. Hall, Lirking Road, Khar.

ANNUAL RALLY OF SCOUTS

The prize distribution ceremony of the Annual Rally and Scout Display by the Municipal Scouts will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-9 p.m. in the Gilder Tank School compound, Lamington Road, Hon. Mr Mavlankar, Speaker Bombay Assembly will preside and distribute the prizes.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

A Special General Meeting of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to consider the question referred to by the President, Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay in his letter dated 25th February 1939, together with the letter of the Registrar C. S. Poona, regarding the closing of District Branch, and etc.

SHRI KALIKA DEVI GUMASTRA MANDAL

The annual gathering of the Shri Kalika Devi Gumastra Mandal Bombay will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the Walkeshwar Punjabi Dharamshala to celebrate the Holi Festival and adopt the 3rd Year's annual report

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The Third Annual General Meeting of the members of the Matunga Athletic Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Astika Samaj Hall King's Circle, Matunga.

The Weight Lifting Tournaments Conducted by the Matunga Athletic Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Astika Samaj Hall, Kings' Circle, Matunga, Mr. S. K. Mukerji Hon. Secretary B.P.O.A. will preside and distribute the trophies to winners and runners up.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Foundation Day of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be celebrated at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Prizes and Certificates will be distributed to the students of the Night High School, Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Night Schools, the Textile Technical School, and the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Classes.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside and Mrs. Latthe will give away prizes and certificates.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, the Primary Teachers' Educational Conference will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. in the Local Board Marathi Boys' School, Chembur, when Mr. S. R. Tawade, M.A., T.Ed. (Columbia) Dip. Edn. (Oxen), M.R.S.T. (London), Asst. Educational Inspector, Bombay Province, will preside. Model lessons by teachers and Exhibition of handwork have also been arranged.

PARTY TO G. R. SATHE

A "send-off" has been arranged by the friends and well-wishers of Mr. G. R. Sathe, Proprietor of the well-known 'Sathe Biscuit Factory', at Poona who is proceeding to England. The function will take place at the Brahman Sabha Charni Road to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. and will be presided over by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

CUTCHEE PRAJA PARISHAD: MEETING AT MATUNGA (G.I.P.)

A largely attended meeting of Bombay Cutchees was held at Matunga on 16th inst. under presidentship of Mr. D. D. Shethia. Smt. Mongiben, who has just returned after a propaganda tour of Cutch, described the great enthusiasm among the local population. Mr. Narbheram Popat, the new Municipal Corporator recounted the sufferings of Chinese youths in the fight for freedom and asked Cutchee youths to copy them. Messrs. Fulshankar Patani, Vrajlal Chhaya and Kalyanji Dhanji also spoke.

Court Circular

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon'ble Sirdar Nihal Singh and Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

Her Excellency granted an interview to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Sir Stephen Bull, Major E. W. Fletcher, Captain and Mrs. D. M. Fitzgerald and Mr. P. de W. Waller had the honour of being invited to luncheon.

Their Excellencies honoured Sir Aubrey and Lady Metcalfe with their presence at an evening party.

The Lord John Hope, Sir Richard Sykes, Miss Hersey Brooker and Captain R. F. S. Gooch have left

Her Excellency attended a performance of dancing, given by Mrs. J. C. Chatterjee's daughter, at the Regal Cinema.

Convicted For Keeping Gaming House

BOMBAY, Friday.

Narahari Shriram and Waman Sarangar were convicted by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagoan Court, yesterday on a charge of keeping a common gaming house on the first floor of Mani Bhuvan, at Hughes Road.

The first accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 300 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment and the second was fined Rs. 60 or in default one week's hard labour.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT TO WIFE

Accused Sentenced To Six Months R. I

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 17.

Mr. M. A. Bhave Sessions Judge, Thana disposed off a sessions case yesterday, convicting, on his own plea of guilty, Kashiba Babaji Sawant, an agriculturist of Mokhada, of a charge under Section 323 I.P.C. (simple hurt) and sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was committed to the Sessions by the First Class Magistrate, Mokhada, Mr. B. V. Karlekar, to receive his trial for culpable homicide not amounting to murder but in the Sessions, the charge was altered at the instance of the Public Prosecutor. The accused it was alleged beat his wife with kicks and blows, resulting in her death due to the rupture of spleen. "It was an unexpected tragedy" held the Judge and considering the peculiar circumstances of the case sentenced the accused as above

Madhe Saheba Agitation

LUCKNOW March 17.

Three hundred and seventy-eight Sunnis were arrested to-day in connection with the Madhe Saheba agitation. After Friday Prayers in Tila Mosque, Maulana Husain Ahmed addressing the congregation observed that the agitation was assuming All-India proportions and that it was the duty of the Government to effect a settlement satisfactory to both.—United Press.

Hyderabad Satyagraha Centre In Nagar

AHMEDNAGAR, March 17.

An important Hyderabad Satyagraha centre described as "Western Front Headquarters" was opened at Ahmednagar this evening by Lala Khushalchandji, the third "Dictator" of the Arya Satyagraha who specially came here for the purpose from Sholapur.—United Front.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Tyrone POWER
★ Loretta YOUG
"SUEZ"
"SUEZ"

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JESSIE MATHEWS
IN 'CLIMBING HIGH'
"A merry melange of mirth!"
"Operatic burlesque complete with Song and Dance!"

It's a Show of Shows!

It's a Romance of Romances!

It's "Art" of all Arts!

The BEST SHOW in the TOWN!

in

FIFTH Fascinating Week

NEW THEATRES' BEST HIT OF THE YEAR!

Dushman

Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, PRITHVIRAJ, JAGDEESH NEMO & DEOBALA

Direction & Photography: NITIN BOSE

Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK

KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Tuesday being Navroz: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

The Ever Smiling

HANSA

AND

RAMA SHUKUL

WILL TOGETHER GREET YOU in BOMBAY TALKIES' FORTHCOMING RELEASE:

Nav-Jeevan

NEXT SATURDAY

THE 25TH MARCH

AT

ROXY

WHERE BOMBAY TALKIES'

"BHABI"

IS NOW SHOWING FOR THE

14th WEEK

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee AT 1-45 P.M.

SIXTH WEEK

HUNS PICTURE:

'DEVATA'.

AT

WEST END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M. TILL WEDNESDAY

—A SUPREME RELEASE!

When Great Decisions Are Required

Eden's Call For Action

LONDON, March 15.

In the Commons debate on Czecho-Slovakia Mr. Eden urging the formation of a Government of all parties said that he was convinced that there could be no greater contribution than the knowledge that as a result of these events the greatest Democracy of Europe had decided to make a national effort unparalleled in its history (cheers).

Then we must examine the military and strategic position of Europe and consult all nations like-minded with us, wherever and whoever they might be (loud cheers) with regard to what our policy is to be and where we will make our stand; and having determined that we should make with them immediately military plans to give effect to our decision.

Speaking with great emphasis Mr. Eden said: "There are times when a great nation has to take great decisions. I believe such time to be now and I further believe that only thus shall we banish from our people haunting fear that shadows our own time."

Sir John Simon said that the extinction of Czechoslovakia was a terrible and wholly indefensive event and the method of it was the very opposite to that contemplated at Munich but he claimed that what the Premier did at Munich was the right and the only course to follow.

He expressed the opinion that Mr. Eden's suggestion for consultation of like-minded nations might involve us in military excursions which the Democracy of this country would not support. He was not at all convinced that the expansion of Totalitarian States was going to operate for their ultimate advantage. He suggested that Austria as well as Sudeten might not prove a strength to Germany.

He concluded emphasising that the British never accept domination.

The House adjourned without a vote.—Reuter.

WHY PALESTINE CONFERENCE BROKE UP

Arab Delegation Wanted Transition Period To Be Fixed

LONDON, March 17.

George Antonius, Secretary Palestine Arab Delegation, stated: "The immediate cause of the breakup of the constitutional changes to be made with regard to the establishment of an Independent state in Palestine. The Palestine. Arab delegation accepted the principle for a period of transition between the existing mandatory regime and the establishment of a fully independent state, but they made a condition that a time limit should be set to the period.

Government refused to set a limit but said that the termination would be decided when the experiment succeeded in bringing about full co-operation between the Arabs and Jews.

The Arab delegation felt that it was unsound as it would give the Jews an opportunity of obstructing the smooth working of the tansitional arrangements in such a way as to delay the establishment of an independent state.

On that the Conference broke up without entering into discussion on the British proposals regarding immigration, land sale, or constitutional changes."—Reuter.

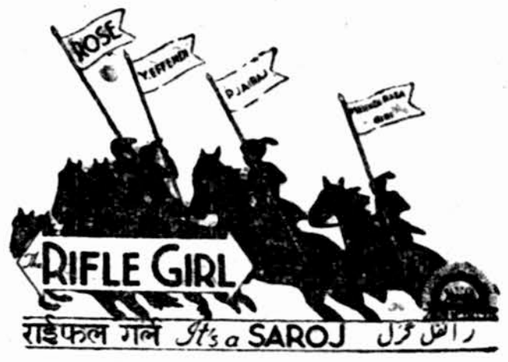
NEXT SATURDAY! From 25th March

A THUNDERING FRONTIER—ROMANCE OF A RIFLE—GIRL.....

WHO SACRIFICED EVERYTHING for

LOVE, LAND AND LIBERTY!

Directed by: R. D. CHOWDHARY



THE RIFLE GIRL!

Starring: RAVISHING ROSE

P. JAIRAJ, Y. EFFENDI,

A "SUPREME" RELEASE! with SUPREME Entertainment for ONE and ALL!

SATURDAY NEXT AT IMPERIAL CINEMA ::: LAMINGTON ROAD

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

5-YEAR-OLD JOHN SHEFFIELD, WHO PLAYS TARZAN, JR., WAS SO TINY AT BIRTH HE WAS PUT IN AN INCUBATOR!
TO MATCH AFRICAN SHOTS OF LARGE-EARED MASAI WARRIORS FOR "STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE", 2000 HOLLYWOOD NEGROES HAD TO BE FITTED WITH RUBBER EARS!
THE GILDED, SATIN UPHOLSTERED COACH USED BY BETTE DAVIS IN "JUAREZ" WAS LENT BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT..... ORIGINALLY USED BY NAPOLEON III, IT IS INSURED FOR $20,000.
BRUNO
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
2-7

FINAL GOVT. PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO ARAB DELEGATES

Leader Asks For Time: Meeting Adjourned Till Friday Next

LONDON, March 15.

The final Palestine proposals of the British Government as adopted by the Cabinet this morning were submitted to the Arab delegates by the British delegates at St. James Palace this afternoon.

The leader of the Palestine Arabs asked for time to consider the proposals and the meeting was adjourned till Friday afternoon.

It is understood the proposals largely follow the lines of suggestions already submitted to the delegation by the British Government. The British delegates met the Jewish Delegates at 9 p. m. and the meeting ended at 9-30 p. m.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Sir Basil Cochrane Newton British Minister at Prague, has been appointed Ambassardor at Baghdad.

Rumania Rejects Nazi Ultimatum

No Surrender Of Economic Independence For Guarantee Of Territorial Integrity

NEW YORK, Mar. 18.

According to the London correspondent of the "New York Times," Rumania received and rejected a "virtual ultimatum" from Germany demanding that she should surrender her economic independence to Germany in return for a guarantee of her political independence and territorial integrity. The correspondent quotes reports stated to have been received by the British Government "from its own sources in Bucharest."

Dr. Wohlthat, Leader of the German Economic Commission at Bucharest, is reported to have "proposed."

Firstly that Rumania should by degrees cease all efforts to build up a national industry and should close down all the existing factories and limit herself to being an agricultural country.

Secondly the entire exports of grain, oil, lumber cattle and foodstuffs should go exclusively to Germany.

And thirdly, if Rumania agreed to these terms Germany would be ready to guarantee Rumanian territorial integrity and the independence of Rumania.—Reuter.

ANOTHER CONVICTION FOR CONSPIRACY AT MANCHESTER ASSIZES

LONDON, March 17.

Joseph Hannon was found guilty of conspiring to cause explosion and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at the Manchester Assizes. Four others charged under the Explosives Substances Act were acquitted.—Reuter.

FILM CORPORATION

Invites you to judge

if the SOCIETY had done JUSTICE to Malti ..

See her trial in

Tumhari Jeet

(THE RISE)

Featuring:—

CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMIL, RAMOLA DEVI, DEV BALA, NATWAR, NANDKISHORE, R. P. KAPOOR, MADHAV SHUKLA, etc.

Coming shortly in your favourite House,

THE MINERVA

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

MICKEY ROONEY, ATTIRED IN A GIRL'S COSTUME FOR A SCENE IN "HUCKLEBERRY FINN", EATS ALONE IN HIS DRESSING ROOM... THE OTHER DINERS KIDDED HIM TOO MUCH
LEWIS STONE, WHO HAS DRIVEN A CAR SINCE 1905, HAS NEVER CAUSED AN ACCIDENT NOR BEEN GIVEN A TRAFFIC TAG.
JOAN DAVIS, RUBBER-LEGGED COMEDIENNE, HAS BEEN ON STAGE AND SCREEN SINCE SHE WAS SEVEN..... EXCEPT FOR TWO WEEKS, SHE SOLD GOLDFISH IN A ST. PAUL 5 and 10-CENT STORE.
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)
12-6

Eden's Proposal Falls Flat

Ministers Shocked At Nazi 'Putsch', But Not Prepared For All-Party Govt.

LONDON, March 17.

EVENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE AGAIN THE PRE-OCCUPATION OF THE CABINET MEETING THIS MORNING. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MINISTERS TOOK A VERY GRAVE VIEW OF THE SITUATION AND WILL CONSEQUENTLY PRESS ON A REARMAMENT PROGRAMME TO THE UTMOST.

While British policy will continue to be directed towards peaceful settlement of disputes, there seems to be little doubt that Ministers henceforth will base their policy on the risks of further acts by Germany outside the boundaries of its own nationals.

Developments to-day shocked the members of all parties but the view is widely held that in the present situation no effective action could be taken by this country.

Mr. Eden's suggestion for an All-Party Government met with little support.

The partition of Czechoslovakia has come quicker than expected, writes a diplomatic observer, but the efficiency and rapidity with which Herr Hitler seized Moravia and Bohemia came as no surprise.

The German formula has been identical in each of her three foreign successes during the last twelve months. First the ground is thoroughly prepared, then when all arrangements are complete German troops have merely to take possession of the territory gained by diplomacy. This time, however, soldiers were not received with flowers and cheers but catcalls and hisses.

It is thought in some quarters that the two Czech Provinces may prove rather a tough meal but it must be remembered that German digestion has shown itself to be remarkably sound. It is not known whether Germany fully approves of Hungary's seizure of Ruthenia but the Reich does not attach great importance to it, as Hungary by herself could not offer much resistance to Germany's pressure eastward

Poland and Italy profess satisfaction with Hungary's action, but it is gathered the Poles are deeply perturbed over the next move; by Germany in eastern Europe or by Italy in the Mediterranean.

The general view is that Germany will be too absorbed in her recent acquisitions to promise Signor Mussolini a hundred per cent support for Italian claims. However it would be unwise to found strong hopes on such a slight foundation.—Reuter.

FRANCO-JAPANESE TRADE UNDERSTANDING

TOKIO, March 17.

France and Japan have reached a fundamental understanding by which each will make an effort to import goods from the other as much as possible on the principle of trade compensation says the Domei Agency.

It adds that the understanding is of a temporary measure to improve trade relations pending the conclusion of an amicable trade agreement negotiations for which are progressing.—Reuter.

Hungarian Troops' Advance Continues

BUDAPEST, March 17.

It is announced that despite very bad weather Hungarian troops are pursuing their advance into Ruthenia.—Reuter.

WORLD CRUISER WEIGHT TITLE

Lewis To Meet Harvey On Eve Of Derby

LONDON, March 17.

John Henry Lewis has signified willingness to defend the World Cruiser-weight Title against Harvey in England.

Probable date is May 23 on the eve of the Derby.—Reuter.

ANSWER THREAT WITH THREAT

PARIS, March 17.

Press comment is becoming increasingly strong and outspoken, for example, "Le Jour" expresses "profound disgust at German Knavery" and adds that Germans are a lying and plundering people, who take no account of any engagement and "We have no course but to prepare to answer threat with threat."—Reuter.

MADRID, March 17.

Lieut. Colonels Luis Barcelo and Emilio Bueno, principal leaders of the recent Communist revolt here were sentenced to death to-day.—Reuter.

TO-DAY TO-DAY

GRAND OPENING

PRABHA'S

DHRUVA

IN MARATHI

SHIRIN TALKIES

MAHALAXMI BRIDGE:

JACOB CIRCLE

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat. and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

VISIT

THE FIFTH

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

NOW OPEN AT

AZAD MAIDAN

DHOBI TALAO

A variety of Quality Goods from Kashmere, Punjab, Sind, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, etc. on Exhibition and Sale at Manufactures prices.

AMUSEMENT PARK

A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION

Admission Fee: Ans. 2

Children: An. 1

EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

SHAMDASANI DAY IN CORPORATION

Member Moves 12 Motions, But Ploughs A Lonely Furrow

The meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Friday, spent the major portion of its time in listening to speeches made by Mr. P. D Shamdasani in support of sixteen different resolutions which he moved at the meeting. Not one of them was accepted.

When the House met at the scheduled time not more than a dozen members were present and they had to wait for about ten minutes for the arrival of more members to complete the quorum which is 25.

As soon as the quorum was found Mr. Shamdasani started moving a series of resolutions which he had given notice of. Only one, asking for the naming of a road after Mahatma Gandhi, he withdrew, when he was informed that there was already a road bearing that name.

Of the 16 resolutions he moved, one was intended to secure to the candidates at Municipal elections the right of examining the nomination papers of his rivals; another expressed the opinion that the chief judge of the Small Causes Court should not be the only tribunal to dispose of election petitions, and the rest were mostly by way of regulations to direct and control the conduct of Municipal meetings; seeking opinions of the Advocate General on various matters and such other items including the renumbering of certain regulations.

Seven of these were ruled out of order, five fell through for want of a seconder and only two were voted upon and were lost.

The tables were turned against Mr. Shamdasani when he moved the repeal of Regulation 41 A which enab es the Corporation to pass over an item on the agenda and proceed to the next, when Mr. Jethmal Narandas moved that the House do pass on to the next item and the house willingly carried the motion.

Nothing daunted by successive reverses Mr. Shamdasani kept on making speeches in support of his resolutions which occupied nearly 12-1/2 pages of the order paper.

Before adjourning, the Corporation adopted a resolution moved by Mr. B. G. Parelkar expressing the opinion that on account of the development of the North of Bombay the present Police force was inadequate to carry out its functions and requesting the Government to consider the desirability of increasing the Police Force in the City.

JULLUNDUR.—A clerk and four postmen of the local post office have been arrested by the police in connection with the alleged theft of an insured letter.

Mr. BABURAO PATEL,

editor of "Filmindia", who has been elected President of the Film Journalists' Association of India.

Mysore Arrests

MYSORE, March 17.

Four Congress Volunteers were arrested to-day in connection with the Hamilton Building Satyagraha.—A. P.

URBAN PROPERTY TAX BY BOMBAY GOVT.

To-day's Protest Meeting At Bandra

(From A Correspondent.)

BANDRA Mar. 16.

That the Urban Property Tax is iniquitous and will be a great setback to building activity in the suburbs, will be the subject of a protest meeting to be held at the Bandra Town Hall on Sunday the 19th. inst., at 10-30 a.m. A number of prominent citizens will attend the meeting at which the Mayor of Bandra will preside.

Besides protesting against the tax itself the meeting may put forward suggestion to the Minister for alleviating the burden of the tax. In the first instance a wide difference exists in the bill, in defining the basis of calculating the tax. For Bombay city, the tax will be based on the rateable value, i.e., the annual letting value less 10 per cent., and a concession of 5 per cent. of the tax will be charged on properties whose rateable value is less than Rs. 2,000, whereas in the suburbs the tax will be calculated on the annual letting value as defined in the Borough's Act. The annual letting value according to this act means the annual rent for which any building or land, exclusive of furniture or machinery contained or situated therein might be reasonably expected to let from year to year and shall include all payments made or agreed to be made by a tenant to the owner of a building on account of occupation taxes, insurance, or other charges incidental to the tenancy.

This computation has been thought to be unjust, as no deduction is permitted for repairs, etc. Then there is the question of water. In the suburbs, water is paid for according to the quantity consumed and is regarded not as a tax or rate but as a commodity sold by the Municipality. If, therefore, a tenant used water for garden purposes, the cost of this would be added to the annual rent for arriving at the letting value.

It is also feared that the Municipality may add the property tax to the annual letting value and thus increase the assessment.

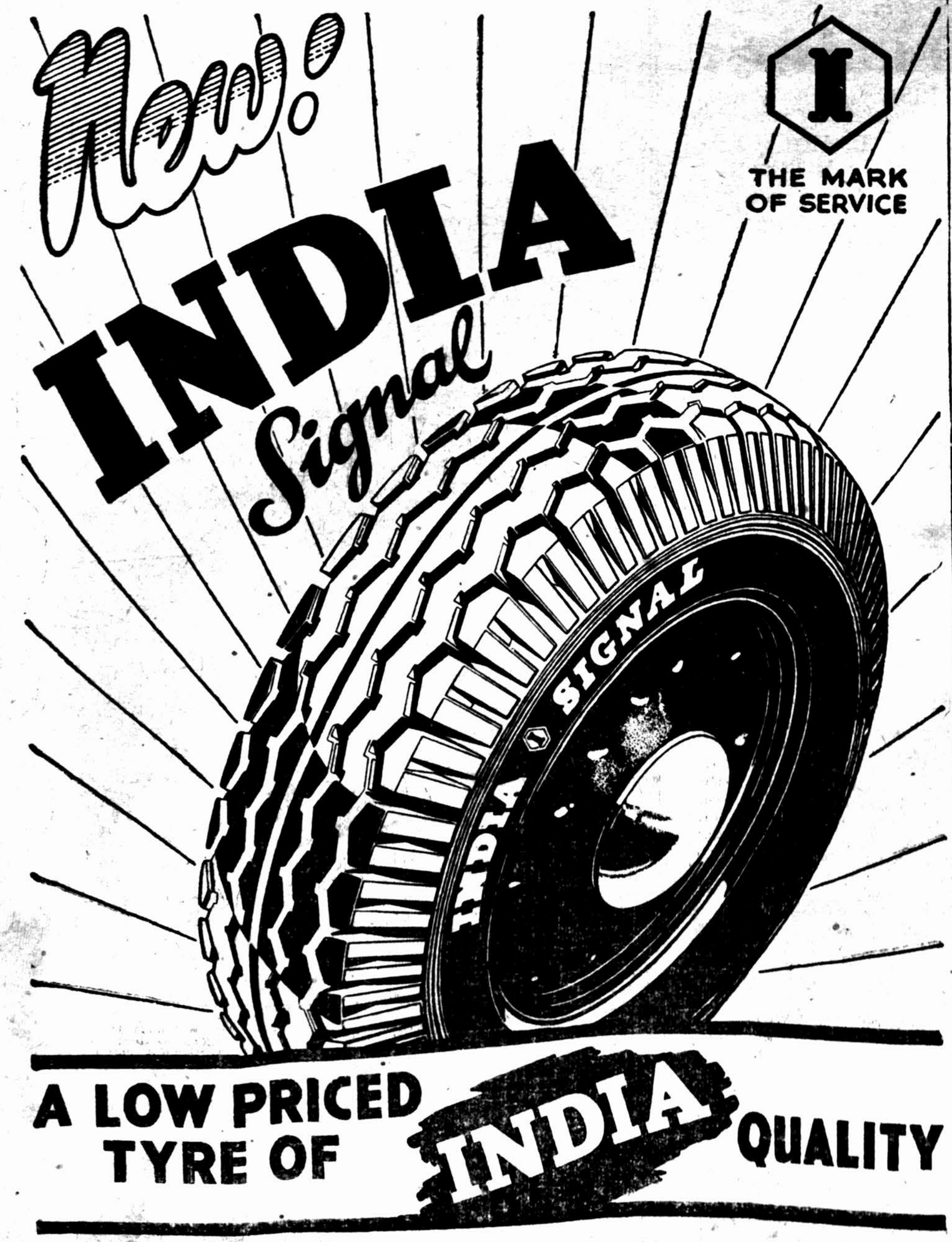
The suburbs, especially the lands, which have been converted into building sites are paying a heavy non-agricultural assessment and hence this burden of the property tax will be a great setback to the housing schemes. The Government were very keen on promoting housing schemes even granting subsidies and long term loans to prospective landowners, for building purposes. Those who banked on this encouragement from Government feel that they have been badly let down.

METAL WORKERS' TRIUMPH

The workers of the Kantilal Vrijlal & Co.'s Metal Works situated at Framji Mill compound, Tank Bunder, who had struck work on 11th March in order to protest against the low wages resumed work on Friday morning sequel to an agreement signed between the Factory owner and the Union president granting all demands of strikers.

Oil Workers' Strike Called Off

The workers of the Amerbhoy Umerbhhai Oil Mills at Mazgaon who had struck work on March 15 for protesting against the dismissal of six workers, resumed on Friday morning sequel to an agreement signed by the Factory owner and the Union General Secretary conceding workers' demands.



A. I. SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

Jaiprakash To Clarify Tripuri Stand

LUCKNOW, March 18.

The "United Press" understands that a meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party is likely to be held at the end of this month, when the resignations of members from the Party on their attitude of neutrality towards Pandit Gogind Ballabh Pant's resolution in the Congress Session at Tripuri and the question whether they should accept seats in the Congress Working Committee will be considered.

It is also understood that some prominent members of the Party who are not members of the National Executive are likely to be invited to attend the meeting.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, it is learnt, will issue a statement soon clarifying the misunderstanding that has arisen out of the Party's attitude at Tripuri.

Mr. B. P. Sinha, Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a statement to the Press, says that Mr. Manmathanath Gupta is not a member of the Party; hence the question of his resignation from the Party does not arise.

Acharya Narendra Deo arrived here last night.—United Press.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR POONA CITY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 17.

Mr. P. K. Atre, the leader of the City Congress Municipal party and Chairman of the Poona Municipal standing committee, presented yesterday to the general body of the Poona City Municipality the revised estimates for 1938-1939 and the budget for 1939-1940.

The budget shows an expected surplus of Rs. 79,596 in the ensuing year, after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 17,81,233.

C. S. P. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

LUCKNOW, March 18.

Further enquiries reveal that unless any emergency occurs the meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be held at Sonepur in Bihar by the middle of April.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST SHIP'S CAPTAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An immediate summons was ordered to be served on the Captain of the "Strathmore," by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on a complaint lodged before him by A. F. Fernandes, a seaman who alleged that he was assaulted on the ship on Friday.

The summons was made returnable to the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, at Mazagaon, Bombay.

The Captain appeared before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, this morning.

He denied the allegation and stated that there were Pathan watchmen on the ship, and that any of them might have done it.

He requested that the case be finished at an early date, to which the Court observed that it could be decided if he pleaded guilty.

The respondent, however, said that he would defend himself and asked for the case to be postponed to a day in May 1939.

The Magistrate postponed the case to March 31 and to ensure his attendance on that day, he ordered the respondent to enter into a bond of Rs. 1,000 which he did.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CENTRE AND PROVINCES

Swami Venkatachallam Chetty Warns Finance Member Of Danger Of Financial Breakdown Preceding Constitutional Deadlock

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The Assembly continued the general discussion of the Finance Bill to-day.

Concluding his speech which he began yesterday, Dr. Banerjee suggested three measures for meeting the deficit, namely, reduced salaries, abolish double-tax relief and tax remittance to England including interest on sterling loans and pensions

Mr. Abdul Rashid Chaudhury referred to the solicitude of the Finance Member for the lower middle classes and said that this was at the expense of the richer classes who were being taxed out of existence.

LIGHT ON RETDENCHMENT

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar pointed out that this was the fifth Bill of its nature which the House had to deal with, and contained exactly similar provisions, e. g., Salt Duty, Postcard Rates etc. He next dealt with the evil effects of the dumping of foreign salt in this country. Turning to the income-tax proposals, he welcomed the new slab system but felt that it was no credit to the Finance Member's bonafides, because he had left loopeholes for the highly paid non-Indian officials.

All talks of retrenchment, he continued, merely ended in the sending away of a few chaprasis and clerks, while more experts for diagnosing India's troubles were imported.

KICK TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Swami Venkatachallam Chetty reminded the Finance Member that this was the first Finance Bill by Sir James Grigg that had received constructive criticisms from the Opposition, and he hoped that Sir James would make an effort to profit by it.

Referring to the deepening conflict between Provincial and Central finances, he deplored the absence of success in the Finance Ministers' Conferences, and warned that if this continued a financial breakdown would become more imminent, than the constitutional breakdown for which the Congress was fighting.

Turning to the additional duty on raw cotton, he asserted that it was a smokescreen laid by the Finance Member and showed a lurking desire to give a parting kick to his pet aversion—the textile industry.

REMINDER TO GRIGG

Mr. B. Das made an attempt to strike a balance sheet of the Stewardship of the Finance Member for the last five years. Sir James, he declared, was able to maintain the credit of the Government of India, but not the credit of India. He hoped Sir James Grigg when at the War Office would stand by the dispatches which he had written to the War Office about the reduction of army expenditure and the claim for larger contributions.

Mr. Azhar Ali speaking as a representative of the poor people of India asserted that this budget was devoid of any concession to the poor.

BAJORIA'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Bajoria supported the contention that the Finance Member had under-estimated income.

The Finance Member had treated the Hindu undivided family worse than could the worst stepmother.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar disputed the Finance Members argument that change in the rupee ratio would adversely affect the agriculturist. The change in the ratio which he advocated would, he said, help industries, particularly cottage industries. It was generally recognised that the agriculturist could not support himself on the land alone, and if a cottage industry could be provided for him, he would be able to get two meals a day, where as at present he got barely one. Had the Finance Member instructed the Reserve Bank to push credit into the rural areas where it was most needed?

CHARGE OF FAVOURITISM

Referring to the broadcasting service, Mr. Ayyangar said that there was a considerable amount of patronage. They paid the same people to speak or perform time after time; why did they not obtain the services of people who were ready to speak or perform free?

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

REFORMS IN JODHPUR JAIL

(From Our Correspondent)

JODHPUR, March 17.

The Jail Superintendent Mr. E. W. Heyward has decided to introduce some reforms in the Jodhpur Central Jail. It is understood that some arrangements have been made to literate the prisoners and some students of the Jaswant College have been entrusted with the work. Further it is said that a library will also be opened for the prisoners shortly under his own supervision and he has appealed to the public to donate some books, etc., for the same.

BAGAL SEDITION CASE

Judgment Reserved

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, March 18.

There was a special sitting of the Court to-day from 7-30 to 6 p. m. with an interval of two hours for rest and refreshment, when the District Magistrate finished hearing arguments in the Bagal Sedition Case under 124 A I. P. C.

After Syt. Nariman's address last afternoon, Mr. Bagade of Poona spoke for two hours today in defence of Bagal. Rao Saheb Sorari then on behalf of the prosecution addressed the Court for full six hours. The Court has fixed Saturday next as the date of jugment

GENEVA, Mar. 16.—Lord Hailey has resigned the membership of the Permanent Mandates Commission.—Reuter.

GONORRHOEA & IMPOTENCY

NIRMALEENE cures Gonorrhoea, and all other urinary troubles of both sexes. Price refunded on failure. Price Rs. 2. Postage extra.

Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal (B. B.)

GREY HAIR

Guliyan's Hair Dye-Tree Brand

TO, DYE ONCE A MONTH ONLY. A boon to ladies with long hair,—no staining of skin—no smell—makes hair beautiful, black, soft, glossy. Dye penetrates through the roots, stimulates natural pigment—dyed hair not effected by sea or other Baths—does not produce headaches, swelling of face, cold—stiffness of Jaws. Rs, six per doz. V. P. extra. Factory seven.

GULIYAN'S STORES, PANCHGANI, Via Poona, Or in Bombay from:—Kemp & Co., Monji Visram, Juma Masjid—Akbarally, Cowasji Patel Street.—Perry Co., Grant Road.—Oomrigar Co.; Crawford Market.—Agents Wanted.

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

S. C. ROY & CO.,
167-3, Cornwallis Street, - - CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious."

"I personally know of two cases cured by it."—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Bengal.

DISGUISE COMPETITION

This type of Competitions has proved very popular indeed as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So acceding to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000/- out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition.

The individuals seen in the series marked A, B, C,..... have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises. For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in number 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 22nd March, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on **Wednesday, 22nd March, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.**
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. **In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like**
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 22ND MARCH, 1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 11.)

Rs. 3,000 In Prizes

fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Disguise Competition

19/3/39.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Around Theatre & Film Land

MORE ABOUT "THE DICTATORS"

Charlie Chaplin's Forthcoming Film

That Charles Chaplin has completed the story for his next feature comedy, "The Dictators" (plural) will finish its production in time for early fall showing, has just been announced by Murray Silverstone, chief of world-wide operations for United Artists, following a conference with the producer-star.

Mr. Chaplin will begin his newest comedy before March 15, he has assured Mr. Silverstone, and production of the most pretentious settings he has ever employed will begin this week.

Chaplin will be seen in a dual role in "The Dictators". The famous comedians' explanation of the story plot is contained in his statement to Silverstone that "the story is about dictators; its primary idea is to make peoples laugh. The present political situation as it concerns dictators makes an exceptional vehicle for comedy" and he added, people with an overabundance of dignity and power have always been targets for laughter."

In confinding his story structure to Mr. Silverstone, Chaplin stated that he will speak from the screen for the first time in this new talking motion picture and will act as producer and director as well as its star. He added that the subject matter is such that it demands production on a scale surpassing any of his previous films, with impressive sets and scenes of great magnitude.

"'The Dictators' will be released throughout the world wherever the people are still permitted to have a sense of humour', Silverstone said in stating that the next film from the man credited with many of filmdom's finest masterpieces, will usher in United Artists' 1939 fall screen season.

FRANK CAPRA'S NEXT

Jean Arthur has been assigned the leading feminine role in Frank Capra's latest production tentatively titled, "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington", according to an announcement by Columbia Studios.

While the noted director is carefully selecting a prominent roster of players, preparations are under way at the studio for the production to start some time in March

To secure data and to observe the typical American scene as detailed in the story, Capra spent considerable time in Washington, D.C., with Sidney Buchman, writer of the screenplay.

Our Hollywood Correspondent Ram Bagai, Reports On

The Life Of

INDIAN RESIDENTS OF HOLLYWOOD

EVEN IN THE WORLD'S GLAMOROUS FILM CAPITAL, THEIR AMBITION IS TO RETURN TO INDIA

Many times I have been asked by the Motion Picture Editor to write about what our people are doing in Hollywood. This article will be an attempt to answer that question.

In the first place—as so many visiting Indians have found out—there is no official city named Hollywood. It is all Los Angeles. So, right away our article's title is changed to "Indians in Los Angeles."

In Los Angeles one might say, there are about twenty-five Indian residents. There are no Indian girls at all in this area. The occupation of these people are varied. About twenty of them are extras—or try to find work in the movies as such. Two or three are importers of Indian goods and either wholesale their merchandise or have a retail store. There is one lawyer here and also there is one Professor teaching the history and culture of India at the University of Southern California. The latter you will no doubted recognize as Mr. Syud Hossain, formerly of the "Bombay Chronicle".

PRECARIOUS LIFE.

However, since the word "Hollywood" is included in the original title, I believe that more mention should be made of those Indians trying to get work in the movies. It seems strange but the average income of an Indian extra amounts to but a few days' work in not more than two productions a year. The rest of the time he has to do odd jobs in order to make a living. Once in a long while a film like "Gungadin" comes along that requires them for a longer period of time, but it isn't very often.

ARTIFICIAL INDIANS.

However my readers may wonder why it is that they see so many "Indians" in these "Indian" films. The answer to that is that there are not enough Indians—in this location and so—substitutes have to be obtained. The disguise is usually completed by getting Mexicans or Italians or Spanish people and by a little greasepaint-presto!—they are Indians and always "natives," of course!

I have always wondered why it is—but the average American thinks of the Indians in only two ways—if they are not poorly dressed "natives" (as seen in these "superspectacles"), then they are either classified as fortune tellers or they must be a Maharajah or Prince. Somehow the American is always led to believe something other than what is the case. I might add also that there are a few West Indies "Hindus"—if I might use that term. They usually are born of the inter-marriage of Hindus and Mexican or negroes.

Among those who have been working in the extra business are some of the respected Indian residents, such as Anwar Hossain, Lal Chand Mehra, Ram Singh, Gurdial Singh and a couple of others. They are the true and pucca Indians who have been in this industry for some time.

Their plight is unfortunate in that not enough Indian films are made, and so their outlook is not too bright in the motion picture business. But then they have been doing this for years—so I suppose they know what they are about. They have appeared in "Wee Willie Winkie" "Bengal Lancers", and other such films.

The only family here is mine, my mother and me, but in San Francisco there are two or three Indian families.

In the importing business there is a Mr. Abnashi Ram and a Mr. Mahesh Chandra.

AMBITION TO RETURN TO INDIA.

This covers practically all of the occupations of the Indians in Hollywood. Most of them have the burning ambition to return to India and really do something for their country. Some are anxious to return and help in the motion picture field, after having studied actual production for some time—others to aid in medicine, in commerce and others in education. Indians in Hollywood have not forgotten their motherland; some day they hope to return and prove to her that what they have said was not spoken in vain.

ON "GUNGADIN" FRONT!

What do Indians living in Hollywood think about "Gungadin", the R. K. O.—Radio film which has been banned in Bengal and against which a country-wide agitation is going on?

On Wednesday next we will publish on the cinema page a revealing despatch from our Hollywood correspondent who interviewed several Indian residents after they had seen "Gungadin". One of them said "It is a dirty film".

"CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY"

Numbers Instead Of Names To Avoid Hitler's Wrath!

(From Our Correspondent.)
HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail.)

Only 10 of the 78 players in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" will be given screen credit, it is announced by Warner Bros.

The remaining 68 principals will be known only by numbers. The decision to withhold their names was based on the desire to protect families and relatives still living in totalitarian countries. Most of the players in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" were born abroad and have since become naturalized as citizens of the United States, a status which does not carry protection for relatives in other countries.

The players in the film to be known by name instead of number will be Edward G. Robinson, Francis Lederer, Lya Lys, Paul Lukas, George Sanders, Dorothy Tree, Grace Stafford, Henry Victor, Fred Vogeding and Leon G. Turrou, former G-man who exposed the operations of a Nazi spy ring in the United States. Turrou also is acting as technical adviser on the picture, following collaboration with Milton Krims and John Wexley on the script.

Anatole Litvak is directing.

Norma Shearer has pledged her radio earning to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis .....Producers of the Broadway stage revival of "Outward Bound" want Bette Davis for the play she just made as a picture...Despite heavy pressure, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy" will be the release title of that Warner film.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

Move For A Club House

The report of the Matunga Athletic Club, for the year ending 31st. December 1938 states:—

An outstanding event of the year was the registration of the Club under the Societies Registration Act. 1860 (Act No. XXI of 1860).

All the preliminaries in connection with the leasing of a portion of plot No. 393 (behind the Co-operative House) have been completed and we expect to receive the lease from the Municipality shortly.

CLUB HOUSE

A plan of the Club House has also been prepared, and we hope to be able to start the construction work ere long.

From very close enquiries made by us, the estimated cost of the Club House comes to about Rs. 6,000/-. From the statement of accounts in your hands you will notice that the total funds of the Club are only in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3,000/-. To this may be added a further sum of Rs. 1,000/- which has been promised as life-membership fees. There is therefore, a gap of about Rs. 2,000/-. This matter is engaging our serious attention, and we appeal to all our members to give us all assistance they could in our endeavour to provide the Club with its own premises.

We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to all those who co-operated with us in augmenting the finances of the Club and those Patrons and Life-members who so readily responded to our call.

TOURNAMENTS.

The "Malabar Star Cup" Volley Ball Tournament was successfully conducted for the second time. It attracted 21 entries.

WEIGHT LIFTING.

The Weight Lifting Tournament conducted in the year under review was thrown open to Bombay City and Suburbs. There were 11 competitors.

OUT-DOOR GAMES.

The Valleyball section is showing good progress both in the game and membership.

The Football section is also showing satisfactory progress though perhaps as many members as we could wish are not able to participate in the game as the ground is located far away from the Headquarters of the Club. This matter also is receiving our attention, and we are trying to secure a suitable plot nearer home, which, if successful would enable more and more members to take part in the game.

A new feature of our activity is the starting of a Basketball section, which we are glad to say, is attracting very good attention especially from the younger section of our members.

ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA SESSIONS

The Fourth Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha will be held at Gaya in the month of April on the following dates:—Subjects Committee—7th and 8th April and the Open Session—9th and 10th April 1939.

FROM HOLLYWOOD

THESE STARS SEND YOU THEIR GREETINGS!

MYRNA LOY,

one of the most beautiful Hollywood stars, greets the readers of the "Chronicle".

JAMES STEWART,

who made such a name with his fine performance in "You Can't Take It With You".

LORETTA YOUNG,

the glamorous star of "Suez" (seen at the Capitol) and many other popular pictures.

TYRONE POWER,

the handsome Hollywood actor who is seen at Capitol in "Suez" and at Palace in "Marie Antoinette".

Frontier Govt. Budget

Finance Minister Complains Lack Of Co-operation From Centre

PESHAWAR, March 17.

A proposal to introduce a Motor Spirit and Lubricants Retails Sales Taxation Bill on the lines of the bills which are under consideration in other Provinces is the only taxation contemplated by the Frontier Province Government to augment its revenues during the year.

Introducing the Budget for the year 1939-40, in the Frontier Assembly to-day the Hon. Diwan Bhanju Ram Gandhi, Finance Minister, summarised the financial position as under:—

	Rs. Lakhs.
Receipts, inclusive of opening balance	1,93,28
Expenditure, including new recurring and non-recurring charges	1,86,42
Balance	6.86

Dealing at length with the share of beneficent departments in the Estimates, the Minister said under education, substantial amounts had been provided for creating more educational facilities.

FRONTIER RAID VICTIMS.

Concluding, the Minister referred to the increasing disturbance of the normal economic life of the province by riots and raids from without. It was a pity, said, that Government had not so far been successful in persuading the Central Government to extend their helping hand in compensating the unfortunate victims to whom he extended their heartfelt sympathy.—A.P.

DELHI STATE PRISONERS RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

A communique states:—

Three prisoners Shawani Sahai, Vaishampayan and Jowala Parshad are at present detained under Regulation III of 1818 in Delhi Jail. The Government of India have now been satisfied by Mr. Gandhi that the prisoners have no belief in violence as a method for achieving political ends and have no intention, if they are released of joining any organisation whose activity is violent. Their further detention is therefore considered unnecessary and they are being released.—A. P.

JATHAS POURING IN SHOLAPUR

Preparations For Mass Satyagraha On March 22

SHOLAPUR, March 16.

Several more "jathas" from different parts of India arrived here yesterday and to-day, and the Aryan headquarters are having a busy time making preparations for the next mass "satyagraha" on March 22.

It is stated that Lala Khushalchand, is undertaking a hurricane tour of Marathwada districts in the meantime.—United Press.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 17.

The Wafdist delegation of Egypt is expected to reach Calcutta on March 25 or 26 next.

In this connection Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has issued a statement to the Press appealing to the citizens of Calcutta to accord a right royal welcome to the delegation, when they arrive in Calcutta and make Bengal's hospitality truly oriental.—United Press.

Rajkot Fast Not Pre-Planned

"It Came To Me All Of Sudden And Out Of Intense Agony Of Soul" Says Mahatma

"Fasting is an institution as old as Adam. It has been resorted to for self-purification or for some ends noble as well as ignoble.

Buddha, Jesus and Mahomed fasted so as to see God face to face.

Ramchandra fasted for the sea to give way for his army of monkeys.

Parvati fasted to secure Mahadev himself as her Lord and Master.

In my fasts I have but followed these great examples no doubt for ends much less noble than theirs." *writes Mahatma Gandhi in the current issue of "Harijan" Continuing he says:—*

"I do not propose to discuss the merits of my recent fast beyond answering a suggestion whether I left Segaon with the knowledge that I was going to fast.

"I have become a coward of late for fasting. My fast in August 1933 though short-lived was a perfect torture to me. I had prepared for death the very day I was discharged. I had made over many of my medical stores to the nurse in charge. Since then I have dreaded fast.

The twentyfour hour annual fasts of 6th and 13th April have shown me since then that my system is ill able to undergo any protracted fasting. Therefore when I left Segaon there could be no question of my light-heartedly thinking ahead of any fast in Rajkot. Had I made any such resolution. I was bound by a promise to friends that I should give them due notice. Thus there could be no premeditation.

"It came upon me all of a sudden and out of the intense agony of the soul. The days preceding the fast were days of deepest prayer. The experience of the night before the determination to take the fast had choked me. I did not know what to do. The morning following told me what I was to do, cost what it might. I simply could not have taken the resolution but for the belief that God wanted me to take it.

So much for the Rajkot fast.

Fasting is a potent weapon in the Satyagraha armoury. It cannot be taken by everyone. Mere physical capacity to take it is no qualification for it. It is of no use without a living faith in God. It should never be a mechanical effort nor a mere imitation. It must come from the depth of one's soul. It is, therefore, always rare. I seem to be made for it.

It is noteworthy that not one of my colleagues on the political field has felt the call to fast. And I am thankful to be able to say that they have never resented my fasts. Nor have fellow-members of the Ashram felt the call except on rare occasions. They have even accepted the restriction that they may not take penitential fasts without my permission, no matter how urgent the inner call may seem to be.

Thus fasting though a very potent weapon has necessarily very strict limitations and is to be taken only by those who have undergone previous training.

And, judged by my standard, the majority of fasts do not at all come under the category of Satyagraha fasts and are, as they are popular y called, hunger-strikes undertaken without previous preparation and adequate thought. If the process is repeated too often, these hunger-strikes will lose what litt e efficacy they may possess and will become objects of ridicule.

NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS

Speculation In Bihar For Selecting Suitable Venue

PATNA, Mar. 16.

Speculation is rife as to the venue of the next session of the Indian National Congress which will be held in this province, and representations are pouring in at the provincial Congress headquarters from different parts, some suggesting Rajgir, and others suggesting Sonepore, Bhagalpore, Haveli, Gharagpur, Monghyr and Phulwari in Patna. Another place in Santal Pargana has also been suggested.

Those favouring Rajgir took Babu Rajendra Prasad there this morning to show a wide inner area of about ten square miles, surrounded by hills on all sides.

The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee meets in April next specially for selecting a site, and invitations have been sent to Mr. Ramdas Gulati, an engineer who built the Congress Nagars at Faizpur and Tripuri, to survey the places under consideration, and also to Mr. Nandalal Bose, the renowned artist, to discuss matters with Babu Rajendra Prasad and the authorities of the All-India Spinners' Association and design things accordingly.—United Press.

ARYAN SATYAGRAHA

Sadhu Shankaracharya Negotiating For Peace

SHOLAPUR, March 16.

Lala Khushalchand, third 'dictator' of the Aryan Satyagraha, was blessed and given "abhay" (absolution) yesterday by His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya of Jyotir Math, Badrinath, who performed a special "pooja" for the success of the Satyagraha in the presence of several prominent Hindu leaders

His Holiness is at present negotiating for peace with the Nizam's Government. If the negotiation fails His Holiness, with a large number of "sadhus" of his order, will join the Satyagraha.

The Jagatguru has left for Belgaum. He will also undertake an extensive tour of the different provinces in connection with the Aryan Satyagraha.—United Press.

BAN ON DARGAH PROCESSION

Stir Among Dhulpet Muslims Over Ban Order

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), March 15.

The Commissioner of the City Police has refused permission for the holding of the annual Sandal procession at the Dargah of Syed Jallaluddin Shah Saheb at Dhulpet, which is due to take place on the 24th instant.

The Commissioner has directed that the ceremonies in connection with the Urus of the Dargah could be performed within the precincts of the Dargah and that therefore there is no need for a procession to be taken out.

It is understood that the Manager of the Dargah has addressed an application to the Director of the Ecclesiastical Department appealing against the order of the Police Commissioner.

The ban on the procession has created a stir among the Muslims of the locality who contemplate addressing a mass petition to the Commissioner of the City Police to reverse his orders.

It may be recalled that the communal riots in the city in April last year were an off-shoot of these celebrations.—A.P.

HINDU-MUSLIM COMPROMISE IN GAYA

Authorities Withdraw All Cases Arising Out Of Recent Riots

PATNA, March 17.

It is reported from Gaya that as a sequel to a compromise, all cases, counter-cases and police cases involving Hindus and Mussalmans numbering about 60, who are alleged to have taken part in the recent riot there arising out of flag hoisting on January 26, were withdrawn by the District authorities yesterday.—United Press.

JAMNAGAR SANSKRIT SCHOLAR DEAD

(From A Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, Mar. 17.

Mahamahopadhyaya Shastriji Hathibhai Harishanker, renowned Sanskrit Scholar and leading citizen of Jamnagar, passed away yesterday night at the ripe age of 80.

Latthe's Coming Visit To Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 17.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay is visiting Thana on the 21st March to preside over Prize Distribution of the Samarth Sevak Mandal Sports, to be held on the Maidan opposite the Police Headquarters. The Hanuman Vyayamshala is also going to hold Mass Drills and other sports in which about one thousand boys and girls will participate. The Hon Mr. Latthe has consented to preside at both these functions at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday next.

CUTTACK.—Further arrests have been made on extradition warrants. Manguni Pradhan and Ganeshwar Samantaray workers of the Talcher Prajamandal, were arrested under Sections 431/109 and 427 of the Extradition Act at the Talcher Refugees Camp and brought to Cuttack last night. They will be produced before a magistrate for trial.

G. I. P. TO MEET KIRKEE UNITED IN FINAL

Bombay Sees Latif In Action: Brijraj Beaten By 3 Goals

The G. I. P. Railway qualified for final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship by beating the Brijraj Young Men last evening by three goals to nil.

The winners considerably strengthened their side by the inclusion of Latif, who created quite a stir in Bombay two seasons ago, when he assisted the Lahore Y. M. C. A. to lift the Aga Khan Hockey Cup.

There was not a shadow of doubt that the G. I. P. were by far the superior side, and their performance points towards a railway victory in the final. It is however, worth remembering that the Kirkee United have been the bogey team for the G. I. P. for quite a number of years. Latif proved himself an able leader and scored two of the three goals.

A SPECTACULAR GOAL.

The Railway are the first to attack, and the Brijraj defence was hard worked, but when Brijraj settled down, they played well and gave the G. I. P. defence quite a gruelling time. Both goals were visited in turns, and midway through, Tellis made a terrific run down the left wing and capped it by scoring a spectacular goal, placing the ball in the corner of the goal.

In the interval, the Railwaymen were a goal to the good.

On resumption the Railwaymen played a vastly improved game, and had the Brijraj defence on its toes. The Brijraj team were pinned down into their half for a long spell. Hakim worked his way cleverly and with only the custodian to beat, he was brought down by Kharat. The resultant penalty bully was however not turned to account by Latif. He soon made amends and converted a fine pass from Tellis. The losers could make no headway, their intermediate line concentrating on defensive tactics.

The Brijraj forwards made occasional raids but Mills, Grostate, and E. Bocarro dealt with them effectively. Four minutes from the end, Latif took advantage of a misunderstanding among the defenders to score the third goal.

Dewle was sent off the field after this for hitting out wildly.

Full time arrived soon after.

The score:—

G. I. P. ..... 3 goals.
BRIJRAJ Y. M. ..... Nil.

The teams:—

G. I. P.:—Dontre; Mills and Grostate; de Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Latif, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

BRIJRAJ Y. M.:—R. Kamble; Callian and Dewle; Chand Ali, Gaikwad and Kharat; D. Kamble, Jalgaonkar, Samsoodin, Ughade and Jagtap.

Umpires:—John Pinto and A. V. Rebeiro.

SUNDAY'S FINAL.

Sunday's final between the G. I. P. Railway and the Kirkee United promises to be a thrilling affair. Bombay will have another opportunity of seeing Latif in action.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will preside and distribute the trophies.

The bully-off will be punctually at 5-30 p.m.

The children of the Governor of Bombay sailed for England on Saturday and were seen off by Lady Lumley, who is seen with them in the picture.

HEAVY-WEIGHT WRESTLING IN KARACHI

International Tournament At Industrial Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI (By Mail).

Mr. Felino Quaglia, General Manager of the All-India Professional Wrestling Association, who arrived here recently, has obtained the Karachi Municipality's permission to hold. International Wrestling Tournament at the All-India Industrial Exhibition to be held early in April.

About twenty reputed European wrestlers, including "King-Kong" and Kremeur, who gave the Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras and Ceylon wrestling fans a treat during the last few years, will be seen in the arena daily to provide some keen bouts in All-in and Catch-can-catch styles.

In addition some of the famous Indian Heavy-weight wrestlers will be matched against each other every night to provide couple of bouts in Indian style.

EDUCATION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES IN COCHIN STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)
ERNAKULAM. (By Mail.)

In pursuance of the long established policy of the Cochin Government and the repeated assurances given in the Legislative Council, vigorous attempts were made during the last financial year, by the Government to draw more children of the depressed class communities to the educational institutions of the State by the opening of large numbers of elementary day and night schools in outlying, and backward regions of the State. The spreading of education among them was also steadily followed by giving half fee concessions, free education, stipends and school requisites.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARY FOR REWA VILLAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)
REWA, March 17.

H. H. The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Rewa has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a travelling dispensary in order to provide necessary medical facilities to rural areas in the State.

A motor lorry is being specially equipped for this purpose which would be visiting all such places as are not served by regular dispensaries.

The scheme would be tried as an experimental measure for two years in the first instance.

RAILWAY WORKERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, March 17.

As the Bhavnagar Railway Workshop authorities have dismissed 57 workers, including Mr. Pragji, the President of the Railway Workers' Union, these workers have resorted to hunger-strike for the last three days. serious efforts, to arrive at a compromise, are being made to-day without any result.

RAO SAHEB GOKULDAS RESIGNS

KARACHI, March 18.

Rao Saheb Gokuldas, Parliamentary Secretary, has tendered resignation of his office, in accordance with the Party's Mandate. The Hindu Independent Party is still holding out.—A. P.

PROMINENT BHAVNAGAR CITIZEN DEAD

Late Mr. Paramanand V. Thakkar

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, March 18.

Mr. Paramanand V. Thakur, a prominent citizen, a well-known educationist, social reformer and leading Theosophist of Bhavnagar passed away last evening at the advanced age of 72. Mr. Thakkar had devoted fifty years of his life to the cause of education and was well-known throughout Kathiawar as Paramanandas "Master". He was a learned scholar of English and Persian literature and as a devoted Theosophist had made a study of philosophy. And various religions, temperamentally the deceased was religiousminded. As a social reformer he was a pioneer in doing away with a number of absurd and obnoxious social customs even at a sacrifice at times.

The deceased leaves behind him two younger brothers—Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, well-known throughout India as "Thakkar Bapa" and Dr. Keshavlal Thakkar who attended on Mahatma Gandhi during his recent Rajkot fast and a happy family of three sons and grandchildren. His two elder sons, Kapil Thakkar and Ramoo Thakkar are known to Gujarat as writers and journalists. His death is mourned by a vast number of his pupils who loved and respected him as a real "Guru".

More Satyagrahi Batches In Hyderabad

SHOLAPUR, March 17.

Fresh batches are pouring in from North India and the Nizam's State according to the bulletion of the Arayan Satyagraha Publicity released to-day.

According to the bulletin two batches of Satyagrahis have proceeded into the interior of the Nizam's Dominions for propaganda while two more for Satyagraha. The two batches of Satyagrahis were arrested and convicted at Raichur for terms ranging from one year eight months to thirteen months.

OFFERS OF PARDON REFUSED

It is stated that the Arya Satyagrahis distributed large amount of literature at Gulbarga and Raichur before their arrest. They also addressed several meetings. It is stated that they refused offers of pardon on tendering an apology and that they rejected return fare in Second class places outside the State.

The Indore, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Bhahawalpore, Ajmer, Jodhpore and Jaunpore batches arrived. The 478th and 479th batches were arrested at (Hyderabad (Dn.). Reports received state that batches from Madras, Saharanpur, Tohana and Amritsar have started.—United Press.

FATE OF SIND CABINET IN BALANCE

Congress Cut Motion On Excise Policy

KARACHI, March 17.

The fate of the Allabux Ministry hangs by a slender thread. This is the concensus of opinion after to-day's debate on the one-rupee cut-motion of the Congress Party to censure the excise policy of the government for their failure to introduce prohibition.

When the Assembly met this afternoon, after a break of a fortnight to vote the budget grants, the Hindu Party was conspicuous by their absence, their differences with the two Hindu Ministers and the Premier having widened. Taking advantage of the Congress one-rupee cut motion the Muslim League Party is active to pull down the Allabux Ministry which despite the expansion has not acquired stability.

They opened coalition talks with the Hindu Party on whom depends the fate of the present Ministry. The Hindu Party is still undecided. Though they have broken away from the Allabux Ministry yet their courage fails them to identify their lot with the Muslim Leaguers who are straining every nerve to inspire confidence in them. They have even agreed to form different non-communal party.

Seven members spoke on the cut motion to-day, including Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta who supported it as Government had failed to introduce prohibition. Discussion will be resumed to-morrow when the cut motion on which depends the fate of the present Ministry will be put to vote. In the meanwhile brisk canvassing is going on. It will be recalled that the Hidayatullah Ministry was pulled down on March 18, last year.—United Press.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Motky Captures Carnarvon Plate

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Racegoers who attended yesterday's fixture, with hopes of recouping some of the season's losses were sadly disillusioned. Following the money proved disastrous business for the favourites were generally beaten.

Mrs. M. Clarke's useful staying Motky won the important Carnarvon Plate in fine style and owed his success to the clever handling of Maxwell.

E. Britt and J. Simpson were the most successful jockeys of the afternoon, each riding two winners. As a result Britt now leads the winning jockey's list—a position he is likely to retain until the close-down.

A break-down in the City Electric Supply caused the Totalizators to stop working in the fifth race. The Club had to pull their own engine into service and backers were not inconvenienced.

Backers led off well by making Pompom the market choice in the Futurity Plate. Mr. Osman Chotani's speedy five year old never left the issue in doubt. Handy until a furlong from home Britt pulled out on the outside and overhauling the leaders went on to win easily from Catalan. Pride of India kept Miss Lena out of the third placing.

MUWAFAK WINS AT LAST

Fitzgerald's capable handling had a lot to do with the success of Muwafak in the Bandra Plate, division I. Nazar in the Kolhapur jacket, looked all over a winner, but challenged a furlong from home he would not go through with it and Muwafak went on to win comfortably. A late run brought Farhan Pasha into prominence and he was able to knock back the Kolhapur hope into third money.

Two of the best backed in the race contested the finish of Division II of the Bandra Plate Zainul Muluk, made a speedy beginning and rattled on gamely to hold Prince Hishan in a tight struggle by a short head. Slowly away, Barki Beg made up the lost ground and finishing stoutly was a good third. Shapoor should have been in the fighting had he not been hopelessly baulked when about to make his challenging effort.

A CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE

Mr. Manton's Redouble achieved a notable weight-carrying performance when winning the Mooltan Plate with 9-4 in the saddle. Simpson had to ride his hardest to stay the challenge of Rahana, for his mount was palpably tiring over the last few yards. So tense was the struggle that only a short head separated the pair. The unknown Winston—a nicely grown son of Sheridon, ran into the third placing and is obviously one whom it will pay to follow. Harbour Light, another runner in the Kashmir jacket is one for the note-book.

Improving on a recent fourth, Monte Carlo, now owned and trained by M. Ali Asker won the Mullingar Plate in fine style from the wayward Brelan, Bastion and several others. The Chestnut daughter of Winalat had superb handling from T. Burn. Meredian Boy made a poor sort of favourite and was one of the first beaten.

Backed down to short odds in the Somerset Plate, Division II Goldgainer failed to play his expected bold part. Victory belonged to the 7 to 1 chance Pursuivant, ridden by F. Field. Though losing ground by coming several horses wide around the turn the Knight of the Garter Gelding was not unduly extended and won well from Grecian Orb. Scion making his appearance after a long absence, was surprisingly well backed and ran very creditably to fill a minor placing.

FAVOURITE NOWHERE

Backers were foiled in their attempt to find the winner of the Carnarvon Plate for Affinity, the market choice, was not in the fighting. After Le Duc had made the running for nearly few furlongs Motky went ahead and though strongly challenged by Romney over the last fifty yards, stayed on to win by half a length. Cash, was always prominent and finished third.

Monocle, considered unlucky at his last essay, was gambled on as a good thing in the Lingfield Park Plate. Once again Mrs. Earle's five year old Chestnut let down a large following and his defeat was complete when he finished down the field. In a tense struggle the Kolhapur owned Maharaja's Fancy accounted for Haut Monde by a short head and a similar distance separated Haut Monde from Knight Jill.

Clock Work was gambled on as if defeat was out of the question in the Somerset Plate, Division I, but Mr. Gemini's gelding met with the fate of most favourites during the afternoon and was well beaten into third place. Pall Mall raised a winning flag for Mr. M. Wemyss and will doubtless go to a higher classification as a result. This facile success should convince the Handicapper that the gelding son of Clarion is a better horse than he is given credit for.

The Quack, back again on this side from Madras, showed good speed and split the favourite from the winner.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Osman Chotani's POMPOM, 8-11, E. Britt 1

The Raja of Bobbili's CATALAN, 8-4, Whiteside 2

Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA, 9-0, Selby 3

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS LENA, 8-7, Marrable 4

Won by 1 1/4 lengths, neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 15 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 20, and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh, Jnr.

All ran.

Favourite: Pompom.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's MUWAFAK, 8-2, (cd. 8-7), Fitzgerald 1

Mr. Abid H. Doctor's FARHAN PASHA, 8-10, Naji Dawood.. 2

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAZAR, 7-11, Y. P. Dewne 3

Messrs B. M. Goculdas and K. K. Kapadia's READY-MONEY, 7-11, Bola 4

Won by: 1 length, shorthead, neck.

Time: 1 minute, 25 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

Not run:—Mahrus al Iraq and Franco.

Favourite: Muwafak.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

ZAIN UL MULUK, 8-8, Simpson 1

PRINCE HISHAN, 8-9, E. Britt 2

BARKI BEG, 8-10, (cd. 8-5), Mohd. Khan 3

WADIA, 7-11, Whiteside 4

Won by shorthead, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 24 2/5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 35 for places.

Favourite Zain al Muluk and Prince Hishan.

Not run Shaha and Khundil.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Mr. Manton's REDOUBLE 9-4, Marrable 1

Sir Homi Mehta's RAHANA 9-0 Rook 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON 7-7, B. McQuade 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's HARBOUR LIGHT 7-7, Simpson 4

Not run:—Bell Boy 7-11.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 min. 29-4/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 84 and Rs. 296 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's MONTE CARLO 7-12 (cd. 8-0), Burn 1

Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8-5, Rook 2

Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION, 9-4, Selby 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MYTHICAL MONK 6-11, Bond 4

Not run:—Antoland 8-12.

Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 min. 39-2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 126 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 41 and Rs. 51 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SOMERSET PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Raja of Bobbili's PURSUIVANT 9-2, Field 1

Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 8-0, E. Britt 2

Mr. W. Buckley's SCION 8-0, Selby 3

Mr. Mirza Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 7-13, Orme 4

Not run:—Mazarin 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 65 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 31 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance (About) 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY 9-0, Maxwell 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ROMNEY 8-8, Selby 2

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH 8-4 (cd. 8-5), Obaid 3

Mr. Sultan Chinoy's TALK 8-0, Mahomed Khan 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 139 for win; Rs. 45, Rs. 35 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by K. M. Khan.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAHARAJA'S FANCY 8-0, E. Britt 1

Mrs. P. C. Daver's HAUT MONDE 8-5, Kassum Hassan 2

Raja I. Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 8-9, Obaid 3

Mr. R. Higgins' FEARLESS PRINCE 7-12, Evans 4

Not run:—Talk 8-11.

Tote paid Rs. 85 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 37, and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Blosale.

THE SOMERSET PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. Wemyss' PALL MALL 9-0, Harding 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's THE QUACK 8-4, Whiteside 2

Mrs. F. S. Kerr's GORGUS 8-2, Mahomed Khan 3

Mr. A. Svamvur's FIGHTING FORCE 8-2, J. O'Neale 4

Not run:—Impetus 9-4, Pompom 8-13, Satyr 8-9.

Tote paid Rs. 107 for win; Rs. 34, Rs. 37 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

POLICE METHODS IN LIMBDI

Experience Of Tailor Woman

ARUEJ, Mar. 17.

The Secretary of the Limbdi Praja Mandal writes:—

Limbdi State's methods to curb the popular movement have become notorious. After the big migration from Limbdi the State has been carrying on severe repression. Illegal fines, impounding of cattle and other harassments continue. Recently at village Fatehpur, a tailor widow, was subjected to the most cruel and indecent treatment. She was called to the State Utara. There the woman was accused of being of bad character and of being pregnant. She denied the charge; but the village nurse was called in and ordered to examine the woman. She found that charges could not be sustained. Not satisfied with this, it is alleged the village officer, ordered the woman to be examined in his presence. This was done, but the nurse found nothing. The woman was then forced to put her thumb impression on a statement. The nurse was also forced to put her thumb impression immediately.

Sikar Satyagrahis

SIKAR, March. 17.

Two Satyagrahis, Redmal and Thanaram led by Mr. Harisingh Gahlot offered Satyagraha this morning when the police arrested them and took them to the Police Thana where the Satyagrahis were badly beaten by the Police because they refused to apologise. Later it is reported that Redmal and Thanaram were left in the jungle while their leader was detained in Police Thana.—United Press.

Chamberlain On Violation Of Munich Agreement

(Continued from Page 22)

expectations of some who did not fully appreciate the facts, it was only then that attack began and even then it was not the visit but the terms of the settlement that were disapproved.

I never denied that the terms I was able to secure at Munich were not those which I myself would have desired, but as I explained then I had to deal with no new problem. This was something which had existed since the Treaty of Versailles, a problem which ought to have been solved long ago if only statesmen in the last twenty years had taken a broader and more enlightened view of their duties. It had become like a disease that had been long neglected and a surgical operation was necessary to save the life of the patient.

After all the first and most immediate object of my visit was achieved, peace in Europe was saved, and had it not been for these visits hundreds of thousands of families would to-day have been mourning for the flower of Europe's best manhood.

I would like once again to express my grateful thanks to all those correspondents who have written me from all over the world to express their gratitude and appreciation of what I did then and what I have been trying to do since

Really I have no need to defend my visits to Germany last autumn for what was the alternative? Nothing we could have done, nothing France could have done or Russia could have done could possibly save Czecho-Slovakia from invasion and destruction. Even if we had subsequently gone to war to punish Germany for her action and if, after frightful losses which would have been inflicted on all partakers in that war, we had been victorious in the end, never could we have reconstructed Czecho-Slovakia as she was framed by the Treaty of Versailles.

I had another purpose in going to Munich That was to further the policy which I have been pursuing ever since I have been in the present position—a policy sometimes called European appeasement althought I don't think myself that that is a very happy term or one which accurately describes its purpose. If that policy were to succeed it was essential that no power should be content to obtain reasonable facilities for developing its own resources and securing its own share in international trade and improving the conditions of its people. I felt although that might well mean a clash of interests between the different states nevertheless by the exercise of mutual goodwill and by understanding what were the limits and desires of others it should be possible to resolve all differences by discussion and without an armed conflict. I hoped in going to Munich to find out by personal contact what was in Fuhrer's mind and whether it was likely that he would be willing to cooperate in a programme of that kind The atmosphere in which our discussions were conducted was not very favourable one because we were in the middle of an acute crisis. But nevertheless in the intervals between the more official conversations I had some opportunities of talk with him and hearing his views and I thought the results were not altogether unsatisfactory.

Hitler's Promises

When I came back after my second visit I told the House of Commons of the conversation I had with Herr Hitler. Speaking with great earnestness Hitler repeated what he had already said at Berchtesgaden namely that this was the last of his territorial ambitions in Europe and that he had no wish to include in the Reich people of other races than Germans, and Hitler himself confirmed this account of the conversation in speech which he made at Sportspalast in Berlin when he said 'it is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe.' And a little later in the same speech he said,' I have assured Mr Chamberlain and I emphasise it now that when this problem is solved Germany has no more territorial problems in Europe,' he added, 'I shall not be interested in the Czech State any more and I can guarantee it. We do not want any Czechs any more.'

Then in the Munich Agreement itself which bears Herr Hitler's signature there is this clause;' The final determination of the frontiers will be carried out by the International Commission' He declared that any other question which might concern our two countries should be dealt with by the method of consultation.

In view of these repeated assurances given voluntarily to me I consider myself justified in founding the hope upon them that once the Czecho-Slovak question was settled as it seemed at Munich it would be possible to carry further that policy of appeasement which I have described.

Nevertheless at the same time I was not prepared to relax precautions until I was satisfied that the policy had been established and accepted by others and therefore after Munich our defence programme was actually accelerated. It was expended so as to remedy certain weaknesses which had become apparent during the crisis.

I was convinced after Munich that the great majority of the British people shared my hopes and ardently desired that the policy should be carried further. But to-day I share their disappointment and indignation that these hopes have been so wantonly shattered. How can these events which happened this week be reconciled with those assurances I read to you?

Surely as a joint signatory of the Munich Agreement I was entitled if Herr Hitler thought that it ought to be undone, to that consultation which is provided for in the Munich Declaration. Instead he has taken the law into his own hands.

Before even the Czech President was received and confronted with demands which he had no power to resist, German troops were on the move. In a few hours they were in the Czech capital

According to the Proclamation read out in Prague yesterday, Bohemia and Moravia have been annexed to the German Reich. The non-German inhabitants which, of course, included Czechs, are placed under a German protector in a German Protectorate. They are to be subject to the political, military and economic needs of the Reich. They are called a self-governing State, but the Reich is to take charge of their Foreign policy, their Customs and Excise, their banking resources and the equipment of disarmed Czech forces.

Perhaps the most sinister of all, we hear again of the appearance of the Gestapo Secret Police, followed by the usual tale of wholesale arrests of prominent individuals with consequences with which we are all familiar.

Every man and woman in this country who remembers the fate of the Jews and political prisoners in Austria must be filled today with distress and foreboding. Who can fail to feel his heart go out in sympathy to a proud and brave people who have so suddenly been subjected to these inflictions, whose liberties are curtailed and whose national independence has gone? What has become of those disclaimers of further territorial ambitions? What has become of the assurance, 'We do not want Czechs in the Reich?' What regard has been paid here to that principle of self-determination which Herr Hitler argued so vehemently with me at Berchtesgaden when he was asking for the severance of Sudetenland from Czecho-Slovakia and its inclusion in the German Reich?

I know we are told that this seizure of territory has been necessitated by the disturbances in Czecho-Slovakia. We are told that the proclamation of this new German protectorate against the will of the inhabitants has been rendered inevitable by the disorders which threatened the peace and security of their mighty neighbour.

If there were disorders were they not fomented from without? Can anybody outside Germany take seriously the idea that they could be a danger to that great country, that they could provide any justification for what has happened? Does not the question inevitably arise in our minds that if it is so easy to discover good reasons for ignoring the assurances so solemnly and repeatedly given what reliance can be placed upon any other asurances that came from the same quarter.

There is another act of questions which no less inevitably must occur to our minds and to the minds of others. Even in Germany herself." Germany under her present regime has spring a surprises upon the world. Rhineland, the Austrian Anschluss, the severance of Sudetenland, all these things shocked and affronted public opinion throughout the world.

But the events which have taken place this week in their complete disregard of the principles laid down by the German Government itself seem to fall into a different category and must cause us all to be asking ourselves: is this the end of the old adventure or is it the beginning of a new? Is this the last attack a step in the direction of an attempt to dominate the world by force?

These are grave and serious questions. I am not going to answer them to-night, but I am sure they will require grave and serious consideration not only of Germany's neighbours but of others, perhaps, even beyond the confines of Europe.

Already there are indications that the process has begun and it is obvious that it is likely now to be speeded up. We ourselves will naturally turn first to our partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations and to France to whom we are so closely bound. I have no doubt that others too, knowing that we are not disinterested in what goes on in southeast Europe, will wish to have our counsel and advice. In our own country we must all review the position with that sense of responsibility which its gravity demands. Nothing must be excluded from that review which bears upon national safety. Every aspect of our national life must be looked at again from that angle. Government, as always, must bear the main responsibility and I know that every individual will wish to review their own position too and consider again if they have done all they should do to offer their services to the State

"I feel bound to repeat that while not prepared to engage this country by new and unspecified commitments to an operation under conditions which cannot now be foreseen, yet no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that because it is believed that war would be a senseless and cruel thing this nation has so lost its calibre that it will not take part to the utmost of its power in such a challenge if it were ever made. For that declaration, I am convinced, I have not merely the support, sympathy and conscience of my own fellow countrymen and countrywomen, but I shall also have the approval of the whole British Empire and all other nations who value peace indeed, but who value freedom even more.

Wild cheers, and applause greeted the final passages of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham in which he declared "There is hardly anything I would not sacrifice for peace, but there is one thing I must expect that is liberty which we have enjoyed for hundreds of years and which we will never surrender.

While I am not prepared to engage this country by new unspecified commitments yet no greater mistake could be made than to suppose that this nation will not take part to the utmost of its power in resisting a challenge if ever it were made and for that declaration I am convinced I have not merely the support sympathy and confidence of my own countrymen and countrywomen but the approval of the whole British Empire and all other nations who value peace indeed, but value freedom even more.

PREMIER ON PATH OF PEACE-MAKER

Birmingham Votes Confidence In His Policy

The audience adopted unanimously a resolution expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's leadership.

Mr. Chamberlain rose again to respond. He said "the road of the peacemaker is often a rough one, but there are moments which fully make up for all his troubles. When I was visiting Rome recently, a lady came to me and said 'I want to give you a photograph, which I had specially taken of your great predecessor'. It appeared that my predecessor was the Emperor Augusts, of whom there was a bust inscribed with the words 'peacemaker of the world'. When I got home and opened the parcel containing the photograph, I was shocked to see that the bust had been so maltreated that there was nothing left of his nose and hardly any of his features were recognisable. So that the Photograph now stands in my room at Downing Street with, the inscription 'this is what happens to peacemakers'.

One thing that is of help to a man who has to carry a load like mine is the knowledge that he has the confidence and approval of his own friends and supporters who have known him since he was a boy, and still give him their friendship.

We need not be downhearted. this is a great and powerful nation, far more powerful than we were even six months ago, and acts of violence and injustice bring sooner or later their own reward. Everyone of these incursions raise fresh dangers for Germany in future, and I venture to prophesy that in the end she will bitterly regret that her Government had done". The whole audience stood and cheered for several minutes.

Mr. Chamberlain was addressing the annual meeting of the Birmingham Unionist Association at the Townhall which was crowded with an overflowing audience.—Reuter.

India Must Fight Out Servitude Scheme

Violation Of Cape Town Agreement

Swami Bhawani Dayal Urges The Government Of India To Recall Agent General As Protest

"The Optional Servitude Scheme now under consideration by the Government of the Union of South Africa, is a clear breach of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 and is flagrant violation of the declaration made by General Smuts at the Imperial Conference in 1917. We demand that the Indian Community should not be subjected to the humiliation and ruination which the Servitude Scheme will undoubtedly inflict".

Thus said Swami Bhawani Dayal, President, Natal Indian Congress, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning to place before the Public and the Government of India the case of Indians in South Africa.

In the course of an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Swami Bhawani Dayal sketched the miserable plight of the Indians in South Africa and deplored the attitude of the Government of India in the matter of the impending menace contained in the Scheme of Servitude. He demanded that the Government should withdraw their Agent-General in South Africa and leave the South African Indian Congress to fight its own battle.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN SETTLERS

The Union of South Africa is composed of four federating units Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape. The emigration of the Indian into Natal commenced in 1860, through insistent demands by White Colonies for the supply of labour on Sugar plantations and for agricultural developments. It was stopped in 1866, and was resumed as a result of the representations made by the Lt. Governor of Natal to the Secretary of State for Colonies. From the moment of their entry, Indians developed Sugar, Tea and Mining industries and served on the Railways. The Natal Government gave a solemn undertaking that these Indians would be treated with consideration during their term of indenture and thereafter; and that they would be encouraged to settle in the Province, and every facility would be given them to secure their permanent settlement in Natal. To induce them to remain in the country, Indian immigrants were granted free gift of land, in lieu of a free return passage to India

At present there are 160,000 Indians in Natal, 26,000 in Transvaal, 6,000 in Cape and just about a hundred in the Orange Free State. The condition of all these people is miserable beyond description. 75 per cent of these are labourers including agriculturists, and the rest are petty shop keepers.

NO CIVIC RIGHTS

The European population of the Union of South Africa both British and Dutch outnumber the Indians by one to ten. But the natives who are chiefly of Zulu and negroid origin are about 80 lakhs, four times as many as the Europeans. The condition of the natives is, if anything, worse than that of the Indians, and complete sympathy and co-operation prevails between the Indians and the Natives.

Politically, the Indians are a disenfranchised community. All the 200 members of the House of the Assembly are Europeans. Three of them are supposed to present the Native interests. Indians are denied even this doubtful honour.

Economically their condition is no better. Most of them are plantation labourers and domestic servants. The rural population of Indians in Natal is estimated by the last census to be 70,218. Of the total acreage of 11,299,360 in the Province of Natal the ownership of land by Indians in the rural areas is computed to be at between 100,000 and 125,000 acres, being less than one acre in every 100 acres. In Transvaal and the Orange Free State, they have no right to acquire land at all.

The Boroughs Ordinance No. 19 of 1924 and the Townships Ordinance No. 39 of 1926 proved most detrimental to Indian interests. In Durban, alone for the past sixteen years, hundreds of acres of unalienated land have been cut up and sold to Europeans from time to time whilst during the same period only about twenty building sites were made available to Indians, despite an assurance given by the Government that Asiatics would be given reasonable opportunities of acquiring adequate residential sites.

SERVITUDE BILL

Turning to the so-called Servitude Bill, Swami Bhawani Dayal said that it would be more appropriate to call it the Segregation Bill. The crucial clause of the Bill provides that in cases where 75 per cent of the owners of property desire it, servitude in respect of such properties be registered free of charge, to prohibit the sale to or hire of such properties by Indians. The first intimation of the scheme was the statement made by Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior, to the Pretoria Rate Payers Association on December 7, last year. Though the actual text of the Bill has not been published, it is well known that the Cabinet has approved of the outlines of the Scheme.

The present demand by certain Europeans for the segregation of the Indian Community, Swami Bhavani Dayal pointed out was not new to the Union of South Africa A similar agitation raised in 1918 and 1920 resulted in the appointment of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission in 1920 That Commission strongly condemned the policy of segregation and stated that "Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations and similar restrictive measures, would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures, apart from their injustice and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European."

RACIAL STIGMA

Efforts in the same direction were renewed in 1924, and again in 1926 when the Union Government introduced the "Areas Reservation Bill." These measures evoked intense indignation and bitterness both in Africa and in India resulting in the visit to Africa of a delegation consisting of Sir George Paddison, Sir Devprasad Sarwadhikari and Sir Syed Raza Ali. They condemned the Bill as a "deep affront to the sentiment of an ancient and civilised people and inherently unjust." In the course of their memorandum submitted to the select committee they said:

"Indians without exception look upon the application of the principle of compulsory segregation to themselves as a racial stigma. It is galling to their national pride to feel that though members of their race may sit in the Council of Chamber of the Empire beside the most distinguished statesmen, in South Africa they may not live in proximity to the humblest of their white fellow-subjects! that "Tagore, though he was worthy of the Nobel prize "in literature could, if he were in South Africa reside only in a slum like Boksburg or Germiston The fact that the Bill provides for exemptions is no consolation to them; for they realise that no Indian, truly proud of his origin, will seek personal aggrandisement at the sacrifice of association with his fellows—a severance of association which would most effectively destroy his value as a factor in the uplift of his nationals."

The strong case made out by the Deputation resulted in a Round Table Conference between the Government of India and the Government of the Union in 1927. The central clause of the Cape town Agreement runs as follows:

"The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principles that it is the duty of every civilized Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplift of every section of the permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

INDIANS BETTER IN PORTUGUESE AFRICA

Swami Bhawani Dayal claimed that the present scheme was a a flagrant breach of the Cape Town Agreement and provided a fit case for the Government of India to take action. In this connection, he drew pointed attention to the fact that 6,000 Indians living in the Portuguese colonies of Portuguese East Africa and Mozambic enjoyed complete political rights, whereas the Indians of resident in the British Dominion of the Union had absolutely no political rights.

He also deplored the attitude of indifference adopted by the Government of India as was apparent in the statement made by Sir Girijashankar Bajpay in the Assembly recently.

He suggested that as a protest against the attitude of the Union Government, the Government of India should withdraw its Agent General from South Africa, rather than compromise India's national honour by passively looking on while the Segregation Bill was being forced down their throats.

Swami Bhawani Dayal will tour throughout India and meet all the National leaders as well as the members of the Government, to press the case of the South African Indians who are being threatened by a dire calamity.

NO BREACH OF PACT BY MYSORE GOVT.

Statements Made At Tripuri Congress Condemned

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE. (By Mail.)

Surprise is expressed here that at the Tripuri Congress two Congressmen from Mysore should have said that the Government of Mysore broke their pact with Sardar Patel "even before the ink was dry". This is an instance of the crude methods adopted by irresponsible agitators masquerading as Congressmen.

In May last, the Government of Mysore recognised the Mysore State Congress as a political organisation after the Congress had offered: I quote the Government Order—"to carry on their work in a peaceful and constitutional manner." Since then, there has been absolutely no occasion for the Government to go near the pact. The Congress and the Government have been working together in the Reforms Committee. Only once did the Congress express disagreement with the Government Order issued after the Agreement: and that was to say that "Congress did not agree to withdraw No-Tax Campaign" as mentioned in the order, as there was no No-Tax Campaign!

The only issue before the Congress to-day on which they have resolved to non-co-operate with the Bovernment is that when one of the Congressmen, who also happened to be a member of the Reforms Committee, resigned from the Congress, on the specific ground that the "Congress was itching to fight", the Government did not dismiss him from the Committee and appoint the nominees of the Congress. The Government could only say that because the gentleman resigned from the Congress, he could not cease to be a member of the Committee and that almost at the end of the Committee's labours, no change in the personnel was desirable.

Where comes the Pact here? Much more therefore, how can it be broken? The Government never entered into a Pact with the Congress that it would actively interfere to keep their domestic affairs in order! On the other hand, the Government Order of May last, recognising the Congress as a political organisation is very specific. Lest we forget I quote it: "The Government understand that the Mysore State Congress are prepared now to co-operate with the Government in the task of constitutional reform; that they will act as a political party formed within the State and composed of subjects of His Highness, and that they intend to carry on their work in a peaceful and constitutional manner as befitting a party which has declared its aim to be the attainment of responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. Having this belief, His Highness's Government are prepared to recognise the Mysore State Congress as a political organisation."

People Of States Must Literate Themselves

SHAIKH ABDULLAH ON KASHMERE STRUGGLE

Bombay's Reception To Delegation

"The Independence of India and the Responsible Government in Indian States are inter-connected. Without the achievement of the latter object, the former cannot be achieved," said Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Abdullah, the leader of the Kashmere Delegation, who was recently released from jail at a public reception accorded to the Delegation at the Congress House on Saturday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

The reception was arranged by the All-India States' Peoples Conference. A large number of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs from Kashmir resident in Bombay were present.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that next to winning independence, the greatest problems that faced them were the bringing about of Hindu-Muslim understanding and the establishment of responsible government in Indian States. They hoped that, as a result of Gandhiji's interview with the Viceroy, a satisfactory settlement of the problem of the States would be secured. There was only one solution and it was that the people of the States should secure complete responsible government and the Princes should become constitutional monarchs like the British King. Their freedom would not be true freedom until the people of the States were also free. It was satisfactory that the people of many States had been carrying on a fight for responsible government and were making great sacrifices. Notable among these fights was that of the people of Kashmere under the leadership of Shaikh Mahomed Abdullah than whom there was no more popular man in that State. A noteworthy feature of the Kashmere struggle was that the Hindus and other minorities had accepted the leadership of Mr. Shaikh Abdullah and were fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Muslims. Mr. Brelvi hoped that this excellent example set by the people of Kashmere would be followed by people of other States.

OBJECT OF STRUGGLE

The leader of the delegation in appraising the audience of the history of the struggle now being carried on the Kashmere said that the object of such struggles everywhere was the same—namely, the achievement of responsible government. They had no objection to have the ruler as a Constitutional figurehead as in England.

The movement in Kashmere began in 1931 and they had to face jail 6 times. Each time a thousand people courted jail and faced firings, lathi charges, and even flogging.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

The propaganda that was being carried on in British India by interested parties that the Kashmir struggle was communal, had no basis The Hindus and Sikhs of Kashmir had participated in the movement for responsible Government and had made common cause with their Muslim brethren There was no Hindu-Muslim problem in Kashmir. Both Hinduism and Islam taught toleration. But religion was exploited in British India by selfish people who wanted to serve their ends. No true Hindus wants to hurt Muslims and "vice versa". In Hyderabad it was said the struggle was against a Muslim Ruler by Hindus and the opposite was being said in Kashmir. It was the propaganda of agents of Imperialism and nobody should be misled by it. The real struggle was between the exploiters and the exploited everywhere. As the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Kashmere met on the same platform to fight the people's movement so should the people of all States join for a common fight against autocracy.

Lastly he said that the interconnection of fights in Indian India and British India should be realized. They in British India would not be free so long as the people in Indian States were not free.

Pandit Premnath Bajaj, a member of the delegation pointed out how all communities in the Kashmere State participated in the freedom fight, there one common factor between all the fighters was that all were badly off economically.

He said that many State Officers were foreigners. Yet they were not allowed to invite illustrious foreigners like Mahatmaji and Jawaharlalji into their midst. They would only acknowledge the sovereignty of the people and the Congress. The condition of Hindus in Kashmere was most deplorable and they were as keen as Muslims to secure responsible Government.

Prof. Indra congratulated the delegation and especially their leader on the work. He was the pioneer in States Peoples' Movements, having begun his fight as early as 1931.

The Speaker had personal knowledge of the poverty that raced Kashmere.

Mr. Kashyapa Bandhu another member of the delegation drew a lurid picture of the bad conditions of the people of the State. The central hospital for 36 lakhs of people had only 70 beds in it. Where as elsewhere for every 3,000 people there was a hospital, in Kashmir one hospital existed per 1-1|2 lakhs of people. While the average income of a Kisan was only 23.5 pies, taxation per head was Rs. 3.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE

Mr. M. R. Masani presented a cover to the leader while expressing sympathy with the Kashmir struggle. It was part of the money collected by the Socialist Party on 11th November last, on the States People's and Anti-War Day. It couldn't be delivered early as the leaders were in jail.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao Sharma felicitated the delegation on behalf of the Hyderabad people While he was glad to learn that Hindus and Muslims fought shoulder to shoulder in Kashmir, he deplored that it was not so in Hyderabad.

Hakim Ikrami also associated himself with the felicitations.

The only other member of the delegation which consisted of four member who did not speak on the occasion was Mr. G. M. Bakshi.

NEED FOR SELF-HELP

Mr. Sheik Mahomed Abdulla, in his reply appreciated the C. S. P.'s contribution. With regard to Mr. Sharma's remarks, he said that States People's struggles should go on undeterred, whether a community co-operated or not.

In Kashmir, the Hindus joined at a latter stage in the struggle. In a similar manner the Muslims of Hyderabad would also join. They should help themselves.

In Kashmir the Hindu-Muslim question did not exist. He was sorry to note the stake of affairs elsewhere, where, instead of developing cultural contacts among themselves, the communities were fighting on trivial issues. All the religions enjoined their constituents to fight for truth in a righteous cause. They had enough man-power in Kashmere but they were poor. If he had money, he was sure they would have secured responsible government in Kashmere. He, therefore, appealed to the people of British India to sympathize with the people of Kashmere and help them with money. He did not want any other aid. The people of Kashmere alone could liberate themselves.

If they waited for Mahatma or Sardar or Jawahar to help them in their fights, they would not be doing their duty. Even God would not help those, who did not help themselves.

The inauguration of the Kashmir State People's Association in the city and its personnel were announced by Mr. Abdulla at the end. Mr. Brelvi assured support of Bombay to the Kashmir struggle. The function ended with 'Inquilab Zindabad' led by the leader of Kashmir and vociferously uttered by those present.

Inadequate Medical Aid In City

Only Two Beds Per Thousand Population: Cut Motions In Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Several cut motions on the budget grants in the Medical Department were moved to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and except for one, all were withdrawn, the moves of the motions being satisfied with the explanations given by Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Health.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala's motion to reduce by Rs. 100|- out of the total voted demand of Rs. 43,48,000 with a view to drawing the attention of the Government regarding adequate provision of medical help to the poor was pressed to a division and declared lost, 27 voting for and 55 against the motion.

Dr. Gilder replying to the cut motions stated that two years back there were only 145 dispensaries in the rural and 238 in the urban areas. Last year there was an increase of 200, and another 250 would be provided under the present arrangement. There was thus an increase of nearly 596 and the Government also intended opening Ayurvedic schools and colleges.

Mr. C. P. Bramble then moved a cut of Rs. 100|- to discuss the policy of the Government. He first referred to the Public Information Series issued by the Bombay Government, which though useful, he thought was not very accurate and was sometimes misleading.

There was, he said, an increase of nearly 11 1|2 lakhs of rupees for medical relief in the province and 'this appeared to show that Government were going rapidly with their nation-building activities. Though the Government had proudly proclaimed that there had been an increase of 11 1|2 lakhs, in effect there was only an increase of 1 1|2 lakhs. Ten lakhs, the budget showed was for the coming year.

If only, he said, the Government had utilised a fraction of what they get by the new taxation, much improvement could be made in public health. But the Government chose to spend this sum to make up the excise loss. The speaker asserted that the Government had no reasons to be self-satisfied as regards the sum set apart for public health.

The Government had only made a beginning. They should not rest content, with the number and condition of the Bombay hospitals.

Confining his remarks to the City hospitals, he remarked that there were only two beds per thousand population The beds had not been increased of late and whatever facilities the City had, owed its origin mostly to the charitable endowments of wealthy persons mostly Parsis

"Is that," he asked "any cause for self satisfaction for the Government."

And one hospital was going to be closed down in the city. The speaker was referring to the St. George Hospital.

At this stage, the House adjourned.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

Tendency Towards Improvement

JHARIA, March 18.

This evening's bulletin on Mr. Subhas Bose's health states that yesterday evening, his temperature rose to 100.4 which was less than before To-day, his temperature is 100 point 2. The general condition continues to be much the same, with tendency towards improvement.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

RUMANIA MOBILISING

LONDON, March 18.

Messages describing the manning of Rumania's defences are featured in the Press to-night. Despite the official denial of mobilisation (mentioned earlier) the Foreign Editor of the "Evening Standard" states that orders have been issued in Bucharest for mobilisation of five army corps.

He adds that King Carol has indicated to the British Government that if Britain, France and Russia will lend support he can rally Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia to stand firm with Rumania.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENT LOST

PARIS, March 18.

The Socialist amendment to the Full Powers Bill was rejected by the chamber by 313 votes to 262. —Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

U. S. A. To Release One Million Bales

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET IMPROVE

Further Drop In Silver

BOMBAY, March 18.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton showed considerable weakness owing to weak Liverpool, uncertainty about European situation and the report that U. S. A. is preparing release of at least one million bales to meet the insistent trade demand.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The market displayed firmness on speculative support induced by better foreign advices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939
New York, March 18.

Previous closing	8.06
To-day's opening	7.95
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing	7.95
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939
Liverpool, March 18.

Previous closing	4.68
To-day's opening	4.61
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	4.51
Difference	—.17

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 151-8
July August	Rs. 152-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 18.

The weakness of Liverpool coupled with unsettlement in Europe and the report that United States Government is preparing release of at least one million bales to meet the insistent trade demand caused sharp break on the New York cotton market, which staged very poor session throughout.

The session opened trading in July option at 7.95 i.e eleven points lower than the previous closing. Prices later declined further on liquidation to 7.92 but there was some better feeling and prices touched again the opening level. The market closed with July at 7.95.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 18.

In the local market Broach opened lower at Rs. 150-2 but somewhat improved to Rs. 151. New York advices were considerably lower and hence Broach closed finally at Rs. 150-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 18.

May (8.23/8.23) 8.16/8.14
July (8.03/8.03) 7.95/7.95
October (7.66/7.65)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 18.

American March (4.92) 4.71
American May (4.87) 4.68
Egyptian March (6.45) 6.38
Egyptian May (6.45) 6.38

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS
London, March 18.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£22 15/16 paid and buyers) £22 11/16 sellers
Dunlop March (£28 3/4) £28 3/4
Lightning March (£26) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (8 1/8 paid and buyers) 7 15/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) 12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 18.

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally quoted at 52 3/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 18.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 18.

Previous closing	4.68.21
To-day's opening	4.68.15
To-day's closing	4.68.28

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 18.

Previous closing	176.84
To-day's opening	176.84
To-day's closing	176.85

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 18.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 468.15 and after remaining stationary for some time at this rate advanced slightly to 4.68.28.

Franc opened 176.84 and fluctuated narrowly. Business was very small on lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.243) 13.237
New York on Bombay (35.06) 35.06
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.05) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4) nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (20 1/4d) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 18.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Decline owing to poor support. Speculators sellers. Market steady at the decline.

LONDON SILVER
London, March 18.

Spot	(20 1/4d) 20d—1/4
Forward	(19 15/16d) 19 13/16d—1/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 18.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER
Bombay, March 18.

Silver ready	52	12	0
Silver Chaitar	52	8	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	5	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	0
Gold Chaitar	37	0	6

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Wall-Street Steadier

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 18.

On Money Market borrowers, on the lookout for overnight loans at a shade under clearing bangs minimum charges, easily absorbed most supplies available from various institutions operating outside clearing.

Bank circle. The ruling political events together with increased offerings of Treasury Bills had hardening effect on discounts.

Wall Street closed steadier.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Selling Pressure In Indian Irons

CALCUTTA, March 18.

In jutes decidedly quieter feeling ruled to-day due to heavy selling pressure. Prices in almost all instances went down from their previous levels and the volume of business was very much limited. In coals, only few scattered deals took place. Teas were neglected.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steels came down further to-day due to heavy selling by bear operators. Other speculative issues also declined in sympathy with Indian Iron and Steels.

Govt. securities opened weak but closed slightly steadier.

The following are closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—Three and half per cent paper 95/8.

Bank:—Reserve 112/8.

Coals:—Burrakur 12/8, Dhemo Main 12/6, Equitable 32/13, Katras Jherriah 26/2, Talcher 0/15.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 332, Auckland 174, Bally 191, Barnagore 152, Caledonian 353 small lot, Clive 25/14, Delta 355, Ganges 243, Gourepore 548 small lot, Howrah 55/11, India 293, Kamarhatty 500 small lot, Kanknarrah 375/8, Kinnison 540 small lot, Lansdowne 160, pref 120, National 22/4, Nuddea 43/4, New Central 291, Orient 175, Presidency 3/10, Standard 257 small lot, Waverley 1.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 5/10, Indian copper 2, Rhodesia copper 1/6, Upper Ganges elec 10/12, Hukumchand steel ord 7/10 c div, Indian iron and steel 28/10, steel corpn 10/14 pref 95/8, Concord of India Insurance 6/4 prem, B. I. corpn ord 2/11 c div, Indian wood products 22/2 ex div, Raza 11/6, Samastipe 0,

Tea:—Durrang 14 ct.—A.P.

Gold Vaishakh	37	1	0
Sovereign	23	10	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 18.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 52 1/8d. and May 53 1/4d. New May 51 1/2d and July 53 1/4d. The market displayed considerable activity on speculative buying support prompted by better foreign cables.

WOOL SALES

Active competition with good clearance. Rates steady. Home trade secured bulk.

Greasy
Inferior (0-7 1/2) 0-8 1/4
Superior (1-2 1/4) 1-1 3/4
Scoured.
Inferior (0-10 3/4) 1-1
Superior (1-8) 1-11 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 18.

Wheat May	3	6	3
Wheat September	3	7	0
Linseed May	5	3	9
Linseed September	5	6	3

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, March 18.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 95/10 at 2 p.m. but later there were sellers at Rs 95/5.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 18.

General Motors (dol 48 1/8) dol 45 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 3/8) dol 26 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 58 3/4) dol 55 1/4
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New-York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
American Water Works Common	12
American Power and Light Common	6
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	40
American Foreign Power Common	3
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	54
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	17
Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd	35
Electric Bond Common	10 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	61
Columbia Gas and Electric	7
United Corporation	3
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952	66
American Tel and Tel	159
Sun Life of Canada	445
Western Union Telg	21
Chesapeake and Ohio	35
Great Northern Pfd	25
New York Central	17 3/4
Union Pacific	98
Firestone Rubber	23
Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Pfd	104
Texas Corporation	42 1/2
American Tobacco 'B'	86
Union Carbon and Carbide	82 7/8
Liggett Meyers 'B'	105
Alaska Juneau	9
Gillett Safety Razor 5 per cent pfd	51
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	73
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
6 per cent Japanese 1954	78
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	108
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	86
United States Steel	57 1/8
United States Steel Pref	118 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	68
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	112
Crucible Steel	38
Ludlum Steel	21
National Steel	73
Republic Steel	19
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
United States Smelting	58
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int Nickel of Canada	49 3/8
Chrysler Motors	77
General Motors	47
General Electric	395/8
Boeing Airplane	27
American Radiator	15
Allis Chalmers	42
Lockheed	29
Eaton Manufacturing	23
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	10
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 5/8
Chase National Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	24 3/4
Guaranty Trust	263
National Diary	15
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	64
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	99
Cons Mining and S of Canada	55
Amrex Corporation	24 1/8

Turnover 1,500,000 shares. Decline will probably proceed somewhat further but decline has been too rapid, therefore, we expect reaction.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 17

Broach A/M opening 153 1/2 highest 154 lowest 152 1/2 closing 153
Broach J/A opening 154 3/4 highest 155 3/8 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154 3/8
Oomra March opening 142 3/8 highest 142 3/8 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4
Oomra May opening 142 1/2 highest 142 1/2 lowest 141 5/8 closing 141 3/4
Oomra July opening 143 1/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 1/4 closing 142 1/4
Bengal March opening 117 3/8 highest 117 3/8 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4
Bengal May opening 117 3/8 highest 117 3/8 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4
Bengal July opening 117 3/4 highest 118 lowest 117 1/4 closing 117 1/2
Night session: Broach A/M opening 153 1/8 highest 153 1/2 lowest 153 closing 153 1/8.
Broach J/A closing 154 3/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 17

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f.
Mar sellers £11-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f.
Mar sellers 12-12-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f.
Mar April sellers 12-18-9
Rapeseed Toria
Mar April sellers 11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f.
Mar April sellers 10-10-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 17

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe
Mar sellers 20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted
Wheat South Australian
Afloat sellers 21/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 18

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152 for Broach April/May delivery and declined to Rs. 151/4 on scattered selling. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was expected to open 2 points up, but it opened 7 points down, later on it was 15 points down, owing to the political uncertainties and the fear of releasing the loan cotton by Government. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	150	0 0
Broach J/A		150	12 0
Oomra March		138	14 0
Oomra May		138	14 0
Oomra July		139	8 0
Bengal March		114	2 0
Bengal May		114	2 0
Benga' July		114	12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		124	121	118	115
Punjab		124	121	118	115
Rajputana		126	123	120	117
Oomra No 3	148	145	142	139	
C P No. 1	163	160	157	154	
C P No. 2	154	151	148	145	
Broach No 2		157	155	153	151
Surat		200	198	196	194
Rajpipla		198	196	194	192
Navsari		210	208	206	204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 18

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F G	116/17
C P 1	155/58
C P 2	147/48
Arvi	146/47
Amraoti	138/42
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	138/42
Malkapur	137/38
Khandesh	120/30
Jalna Sailu	134/36
Burwah Sanavad	140/42
Khandwa	140/42
Mathia F G	110/15
Broach	152/53
Punjab 4 F	174/78
Punjab 289 F	206/09
Sindh N T	186/91
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	193/96
Surat	199/201
Navsari	206/07
Western Farm	166/71

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 18

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged to £7-8-6. London Paris exchange rate was six points up at 176.84 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.21. London silver prices declined 3/8d. with Spot quoted at 20 1/4d. Market was quiet, and business was small. Forward was offered 1/8d. down at 19 15/16d. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 53/6 and Forward was Rs. 52-8 1/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	37	0	6
Chaitra delivery	37	1	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	2	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	1	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	6

SILVER

Ready	52	1	0
Chaitra delivery	52	10	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	7	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 17

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-8-6

Gold Exports From Bombay

Gold valued at Rs. 8,98,188 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, March 18.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 13,669 were shipped by the s.s. 'Kenya' for Mombasa. The s.s. 'Strathmore' carried one consignment of gold worth Rs. 8,83,779 for New York optional London and another consignment of gold valued at Rs. 740 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in September 1931, now amounts to Rs. 3,18,94,96,272.

Small Rise In Tata Steels

MARKET IGNORES WALL STREET FALL

Cotton Mill Shares Remain Steady

BOMBAY, March 18.

Wall Street broke sharply on renewed nervousness over European events and domestic considerations were completely ignored. Foreign selling was a prominent feature.

Yesterday U.S. Steel shares declined 3 1/8 dollars while Anaconda coppers declined 1 1/4 dollars.

The local market opened easy in sympathy with Wall Street, but reluctant to follow bearish advices. The main reasons being the recent fall and absence of long interest.

At the opening there was scattered selling, but the tone of the market was steady. At the decline there was some resistance on the appearance of short covering and prices advanced sharply.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1045 and after declining to Rs. 1037 advanced sharply to Rs. 1087 and closed at the same level. Cotton mill shares were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Mar. 18.

100	Ahmd. Advance	377	8
100	BOMBAY DYEING	831	4
100	CENTURY	218	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	213	0
100	CLOABA	114	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6	
100	Finlay	96	0
100	GOKAK	129	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	105	0
100	KOHINOOR	XD 226	8
250	Laxmi	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	212	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200	0
50	SIMPLEX	69	0
110	SWADESHI	210	0
100	Swan	96	0
500	Vishnu	1,115	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	114	8
25-50	Central	30	14
500	Imperial	1520	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	367	8
50-100	Imperial Bank	137	0
100	Reserve Bank	112	0
5	Unions	5-13-6	

CEMENTS

100	Associated	112	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	8
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	84	12
200	Oriental	4,325	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-9	

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old		2
1,000	ANDHRA	1,392	8
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	125	12
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	167	8
100	TATA HYDRO	149	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,260	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	945	0
100	C. Province,	100	12
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	760	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. XD	5	11
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	10
10	Shivrajpur	35	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,085	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	242	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	318	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	214	0
125	B. BURMA	428	12
50	BOMBAY CONTY	145	10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	12
100	IND. BLEACHING	105	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	0
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	67	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 18

Bombay Dyeing (838) 822 830 828 832 831/4

Century (216) 213 215 216 217 218

Central India (212) 211 212 213

Kohinoor (227/8) 225 226/8

New Great (210) 210 209 212

Simplex (69) 68 69

Swadeshi (209) 208 209 210

Associated Cement (111/8) 110/8 111/8 111/12

Andhra (1405) 1392/8

Tram Ord (126/4) 126 125/12

Tata Hydro (149) 149

Tata Power (1260) 1252 1262 1260

T Steel Defd (1072/8) 1045 1037 1055 1067 1057 1070 1065 1087 1085

T Steel Ord (240) 237 238 237 239 237 240 239 242

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/12) 156/12

Bellapur (173) 172 173/8

B Steam (214) 214

B Burma (426/8) 422 427 428/12

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 16

	This week
Total bullions	£227,100,000
Public deposits	£ 10,500,000
(a) Other deposits	£142,000,000
Government securities	£ 97,500,000
(b) Other securities	£ 23,400,000
Notes and coin	£ 49,500,000
Notes in circulation	£477,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	32.66 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	£106 500,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	£ 1,700,000
Total deposits	£152,500,000
Total securities	£120,900,000

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 17th March, 1939:—

Week's unexpected European developments caused exaggerated fall due to the existence of considerable bull account. It is impossible to advise pending clarification position.

Consett Iron	8/4	1/2
John Brown	30/1	1/2
Broken Hill North		33/6
Broken Hill South		21
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/7	1/2
Kamra Tin		1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/1	1/2
Tunnel Cement		42/6
O. K. Bazar		22/9
Bristol Aircraft		21/9
Westland Aircraft		8/6
Halesowen Steel	9/1	1/2

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 17th March 1939, amounted to £505,000.

30	Premier Cor.	61 8
15	Scindia	17 13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 8

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6 p. c.	Bombay Steam	285 0
7 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74 10
5 p.c.	Central India (T. F.)	564 0
6½ p.c.	Prem Const 1st.	107 4
6 1/4 p.c.	Prem Const 2nd	99 4
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	147 8
7½ p.c.	Tata Power	1.560 0
6 p.c	Tata Steel 1t.	210 0
7½ p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	156 12
p c	Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p. c.	Andhra Valley	102 2
6 p.c.	Andra Valley	105 12
4 p.c.	Bombay Telephone	50 8
7 p. c	Sholapur	80 0
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro	106 6

(Capital letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 18

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes	95/10
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan	99
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	101/14
3	per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55	104/11
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/12
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	116/8
5	per cent U P Bonds	98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8

TAX FREES

5	per cent 1945/55	114/6
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/12
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent 1972 B P T	109/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5	per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954	129
6	per cent K P T 1956	129

The market was easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 18

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying T T 1/6

Bank's buying D D 1/6

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to 30th June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/8

Bank's buying TT 284

Bank's buying D D 283 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,325

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 46 7/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 5/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.68.12 17th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 18th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 18th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 18th instant

Java London 8.79 3/4 18th instant

London Paris 176.84 17th instant

London Belgium 27.83 1/8 17th instant

London Switzerland 20.68 1/4 17th instant

London Berlin 11.66 3/4 17th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 17th instant

London New York 4.68.21 17th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 17th instant

London Italy 89.02 17th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.

Gold £7-8-6 16th instant

Gold £7-8-6 17th instant

Silver London Ready 20 5/8 16th instant

Silver London Ready 20 1/4 17th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 16th instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 17th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 17th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant

London discounts 3 months 5/16 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant

London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 17

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	72	3/4
3 1/2 per cent	85	1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	99	1/2
4 per cent 1948/58	104	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112	
5 per cent 1942/47	107	1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	95	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69	
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97	
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	106	1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/1	1/2

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE LAST TENNIS SEASON

(By J. C. MAITRA)

With the conclusion of the Tata Shield Tournament, Bombay's Tennis Season practically came to a close, although there is the Bandra Tournament still to be played. It comes off early next month. I have no doubt all the local stars will flock to that interesting area of sport and make the Tournament as lively as ever. However, at the present moment all enthusiasm for Tennis seems to have died away. Evidently hockey has now laid its claim on the public mind. Still it cannot be said that hockey has robbed the interest from Tennis. As a matter of fact, the Tennnis Season which has just closed, did not produce even a quarter of the enthusiasm evinced about a decade ago. What is the reason for it, all the Tournament Committees ask. It is true that there are too many tournaments now. And, therefore, tennis enthusiasts cannot afford to extend all the attention and support which every one of them demands.

DECLINE OF PUBLIC INTEREST

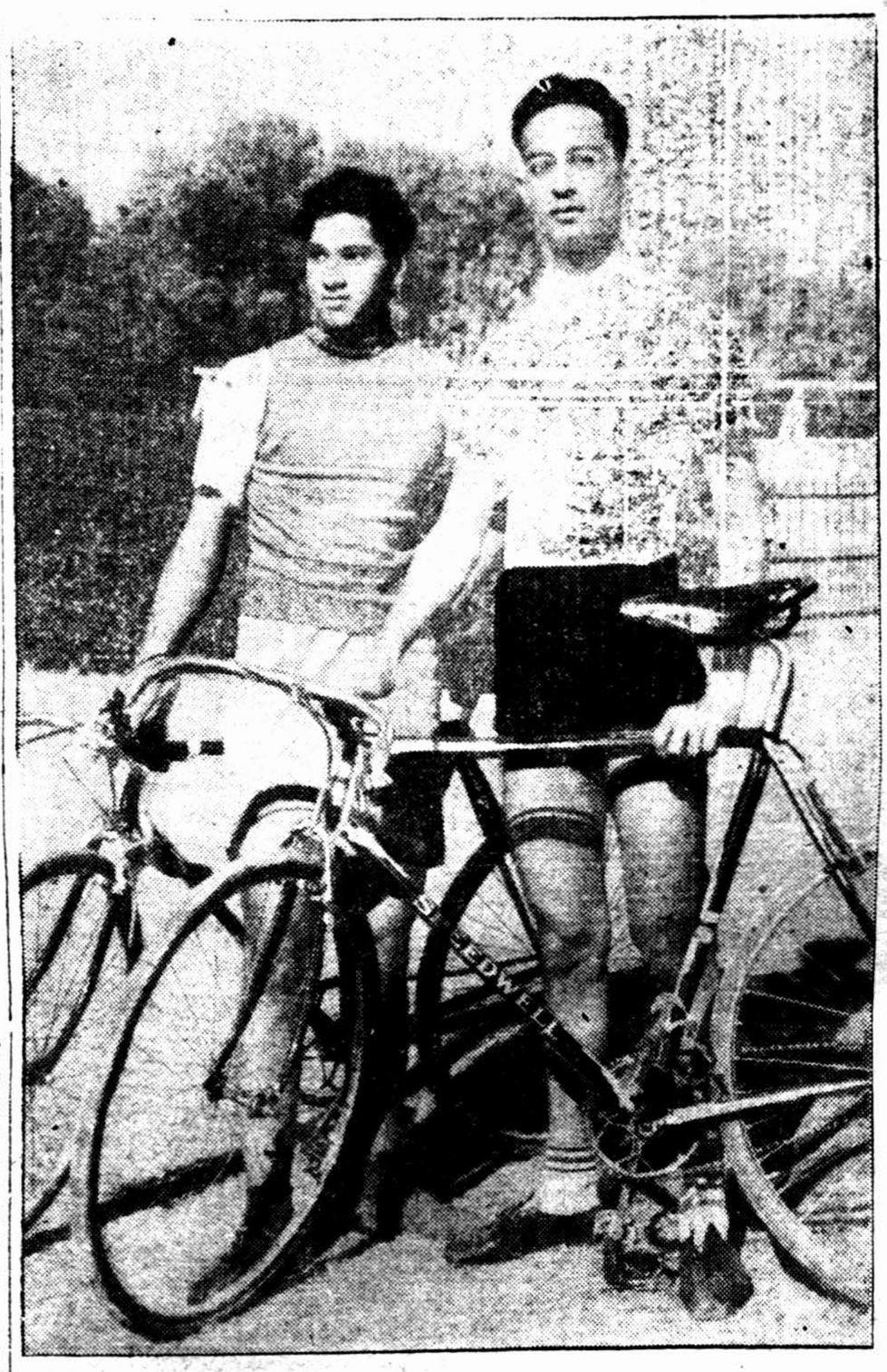
Taking the above argument for granted, I cannot attribute the heavy decline of interest among the public to it alone. If all the crowds that gathered at the various tournaments from day to day were to be counted, I do not think that the total will come anywhere near the figure of a few years ago. It is, therefore, plain that tennis has fallen from public favour to a certain extent. It may be due to financial stringency of the time. People cannot afford to spend so much money on sport now-a-days. Besides there are so many other kinds of sport—so many tournaments in each game—which divide their attention and filch their purse. It may also be attributed to the frequent and large number of visits by foreign sportsmen to this country. They have all helped to drain away our wealth. Consequently, public interest and enthusiasm have gone to the descending scale.

SEASON TOO SHORT

Of course, this year saw the nadir of this fall. Let us hope that we shall see a gradual rise in popular fervour from next year. We cannot, however, expect it to grow by itself. It must be fostered and encouraged. It is up to those who are in charge of this game in this city and Presidency, as well as the Managing Committees of the various tournaments to take stock of the situation and find out ways and means for enhancing popular interest. One thing has struck me very forcibly is that our season is too crowded. The period is too short. Within two months everything is over. The tournaments come and go with great rapidity, giving no respite to players and spectators. If the season is lengthened a little I believe it will be liked by everybody concerned.

PLAYERS' BACKWARDNESS

There is another important factor which has contributed to the deterioration of local interest is that local players have practically faded away from the picture in recent years. They seem to have no place in the galaxy of stars that visit our city from year to year. To be mauled badly by outsiders is neither pleasant to the local 'hopes' nor edifying to their supporters. Bombay has fallen very low in the Indian scale of tennis. There does not appear to be a single player of promise among the rising generation. Since the days of the Fyzees, R. A. Wagle, U. D. Ranga Row, the late J. A. D. Naoroji, N. B. Bhagwat, Rajaram Morarjee, nobody has come up to take their places. In every other province, notably in the Punjab U. P. and Madras, stars are rising on the horizon every now and and then. Why has Bombay lagthen. Why has Bombay lagged behind?



Janki Dass (right), the International Racing-Cyclist and his younger brother Bansi Lall, aged only 13, were the winner and the runner-up respectively at the Punjab Cycling Championships, held in Lahore three weeks ago. Janki Dass created two new All-India records at the championships.

LACK OF ENCOURAGEMENT

It cannot be said that she has become barren. The reason is that players receive little or no encouragement from their Gymkhanas, Clubs or Association. During the last decade, many players were drawn towards tennis. Most of the Gymkhanas and Clubs were crowded. But they were given little opportunity to develop their games. Courts were too few for them to practise assiduously and systematically. In the old days when the number of players was small, it was not very difficult for the promising ones to cultivate their games easily. They often managed to play between themselves without any extra tax to their own pockets. That is impossible now. One has to spend a good deal of money at present, if he or she wishes to devote his or her energy, intelligence and time to the cultivation of the game. Few can afford the luxury. If the Gymkhanas and Clubs were more helpful, they could pick out their promising players and give them the necessary encouragement and help. After all, it is due to their rise, the Clubs gain their prestige and position

OBTUSE ANGLE OF VISION

Unfortunately for Bombay, its Clubs and Gymkhanas do not look upon tennis with much favour. They are prepared to spend any amount of money to foster and encourage Cricket. But when the question of tennis and other games come, they plead inadequacy of funds. The Gymkhanas are proud to own palatial buildings. But they do not feel the least humiliated if they cannot produce a single player of merit. Obviously their object is not to produce great players but to parade and exhibit their wealth. If these Gymkhanas were to spend their money in affording longer playing facilities to their members, particularly to promising players, they would render more useful service to their institution to the City and also to the country at large. Because the stars produced by them would enhance the prestige of every body. Time has now come when the powers-that-be in every institution should be given a jolly good shaking, so that they may wake up to their duties and responsibilities without further loss of time.

EXAMPLES OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND

While Bombay's hopes lie chiefly in their Gymkhanas and Clubs for producing top-notch players, the Colleges and Schools can do a lot in fostering the game among students. It is the comparatively high expenses of tennis which has held the hands of many of the School authorities from introducing it in their institutions. Still they should make every effort in finding a place for it in their sporting calendar. If they follow in the footsteps of the counties like America and England, Bombay and India will not take long in coming to the forefront of World Tennis.

PLAYERS' DUTY

In this respect the B.P.L.T.A. needs to contribute their quota. The Association is a recent growth, but it has increased its power and wealth during the short term of its existence. It devolves upon them to arrange for necessary coaching of our promising players. The A.I.L.T.A. has already taken the initiative in training an Indian player as a professional coach. I have not yet heard of the B.P.L.T.A. in availing themselves of the services of Ranbir Singh. I hope they will do so at an early date. I have no doubt they fully realise the importance of coaching by experts. All the leading countries of the world owe their position to the sound coaching and training of their promising talents by them. Bombay to reach the top must do likewise. At the same time, I must emphasise the necessity of the players themselves making the best use of the opportunities offered to them by their Gymkhanas and Clubs, Schools and Colleges and the Association. Unless they make a deep study of the game and cultivate it with utmost practice, they will never be able to master it. They must therefore take it up very seriously to attain the goal.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DISGUISE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Disguise	Competition 19/3/39.
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Disguise	Competition 19/3/39.
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

India's Social And Cultural History

(Continued From Page 5)

For a comprehensive study of our mediaeval age, especially for the period associated with Muslim rule, comprehensive material exists in manuscript form but is scattered in various libraries and private collections. In a valuable paper* published by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal Dr. K. M. Ashram recently pointed out that voluminous literature of historical content has not yet been explored by students of Muslim India. This literature further promises to be particularly useful to students of Social and Cultural history. Materials for the British period are fairly rich and exhaustive and are, moreover, easily accessible. To give a complete picture of our present and even of our past we could easily supplement the existing data by a careful and comprehensive survey of the Indian folklore. In fact, a comprehensive scientific survey of Indian folklore will further help to elucidate many intricate problems of Indian social history. Once they are collected we could store these materials in a central place as European nations have done in their well-known national libraries, museums and art galleries.

*Life and Conditions of the people of Hindustan (1200—1550 A.D.)—Mainly based on Islamic Sources. Letters Series Vol. I. 1935. No. 2.

Folkore

Here I will add a word on the importance of Folklore for a proper study of social life. While the culture of the upper strata of society may be gathered from a study of chronicles, History, art or poetry, the spiritual and intellectual life of the vast masses of common people lies hidden in folklore. This is why Folklore has now come to acquire the status of a science in the eyes of sociologists all over the modern world. It will acquire still greater significance when masses come into their own. It is true Folklore lacks the flourish and glamour of a court chronicle or the lucidity and accuracy of other books of history. It certainly does not come up to the literacy standards of "belles-lettres" or classics. But in its own way it professes to reconstruct a history of the common man not as exemplified by the outstanding works of poets and thinkers, but as represented by the more or less inarticulate voices of the folk.

The collection of folklore in India is comparatively an even more urgent task in view of the fact that fundamental changes both in our national economy and our methods of production are almost inevitable in the near future and will, in their turn, dislocate the age-long continuity of Indian social life. Under these circumstances if early efforts are not made to collect our folklore this invaluable material for a study of Indian society may be for ever lost to a student of social history.

It will be gathered from the foregoing general remarks that with the help of the available historical data it is possible to reconstruct a national history of our social and cultural life and in any case, the work has to be undertaken as a pre-condition to any successful scheme of national education. What is immediately required is a collection of basic material on Indian social history in the widest sense of the term.

I am conscious of the fact that the task I am suggesting is stupendous and may not be undertaken at the present stage of our national political struggle or within the framework in which the Congress Governments are functioning. It is almost obvious that our financial resources will not permit us to launch on such a comprehensive scheme of digging up thousands of years of the culture and civilisation of the vast Indian sub-continent. The paucity of competent scholars and students of social history will also stand in the way. It is equally certain that we could not utilise the existing machinery of education and research to meet the demands of a democratic educational programme. Above all as a Congressman I know only too well all our efforts at educational and cultural regeneration are inevitably linked up with our bigger fight for national freedom. But since we are committed to the Wardha scheme of education and as a necessary adjunct to it we must make an attempt to provide a basis for such a syllabus within our limits and for as long as we can be permitted to function in these directions.

I, therefore, suggest that even if we cannot undertake the whole plan we can at least make a beginning with the collection of materials for a proper and exhaustive study of that period of Indian social and cultural history which is ordinarily associated with Muslim political domination in our land.

Unique Fusion

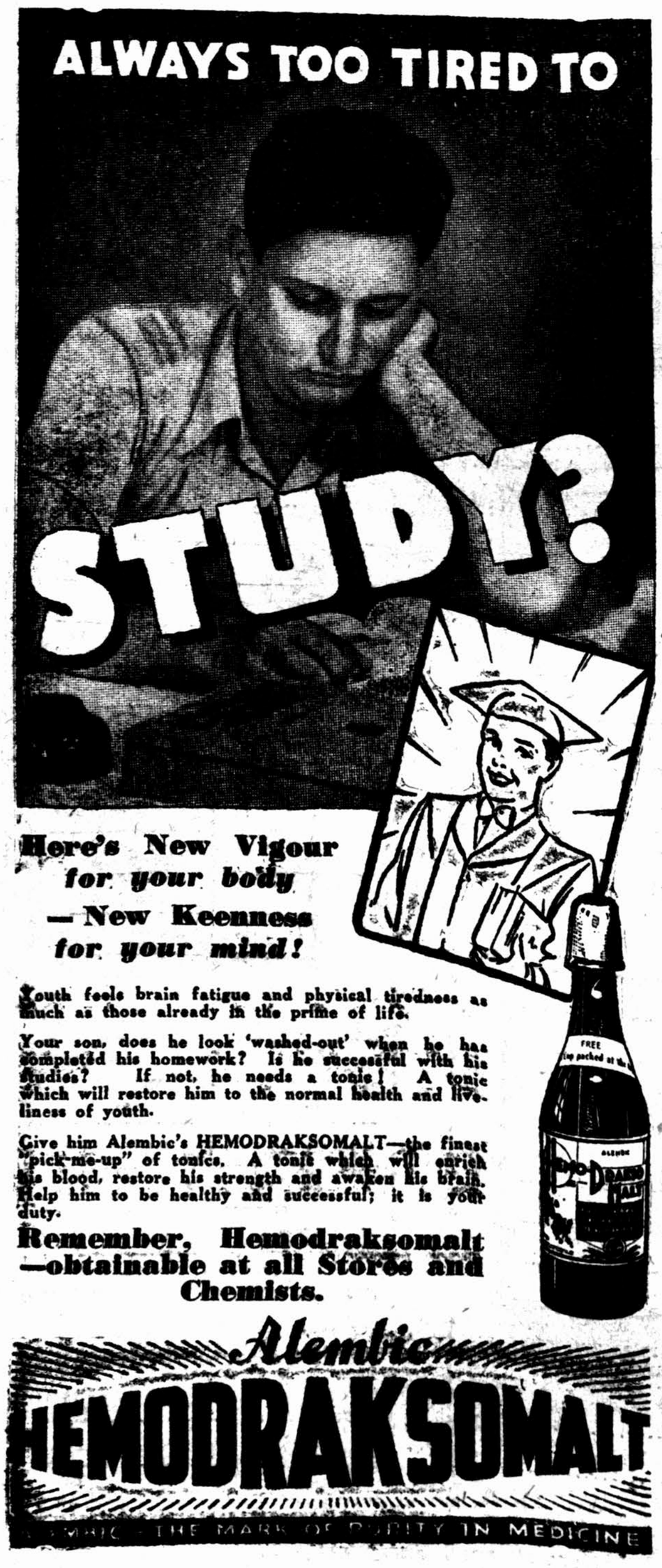
I need not emphasise the historical fact that Modern India is the proud inheritor of a common culture and tradition to which Hindus and Muslims have contributed in equal degree. It is now historically impossible for any one social group in our country to develop on separate or communal lines or to ignore the influence of cultural and social synthesis which India evolved through many ages. What is now known as Indian Culture is really Indo-Muslim in its composition and draws for its origin from the best elements of the Hindu and Muslim cultures and from their most creative thought. It is unfortunate that in recent years exclusive emphasis on facts of political history has gradually tended to obscure the fact that the "two streams had perfectly blended" (as Dara Shikoh characterised it in the title of his book "Maraj al Bahrain") towards the close of the Moghal period when the intervention of British domination alone impeded the further historic development of India. During the Muslim rule Indian society attained a unity of material and spiritual outlook which is almost incomprehensible to-day. Because of this consummation it is not surprising that the Hindu masses uniformly allied with Muslims in resisting a foreign invader until at last their resistance assumed the character of a national revolt against British Imperialism in 1857. It is this historic gift of the Indo-Muslim culture which has done so much to build up our national mass struggle against British Imperialism in spite of the latter's denationalising and destructive work for half a century.

Apart from its fascination in so many ways a study of this period is eminently practical for several reasons. In the first place, materials for the study of the Muslim period, though scattered, are yet easily available in libraries and private collections in and outside India and one could collect them without inordinate difficulty. In the second place we have to collect materials on Muslim history of India for the immediate task of preparing suitable texts in accordance with the Wardha syllabus on social studies. Lastly, the historical literature compiled under British administrators and educators has given us, if at all, an entirely misleading idea of the role of Muslim domination and cultural and social developments associated with that period. Coupled with the general political policy of British Imperialism in India, this has resulted in disastrous consequences to our social, cultural and political developments to-day.

To illustrate my point a little further I will refer to the great work of Sir H. M. Elliot which is rightly regarded as monumental. His "History of India," as edited by Professor Johan Dowson, still forms the groundwork of most of the historical books on the Muslim period. I know of very few popular writers who have used materials except those carefully selected for them by Sir H. M. Elliot, who, by the way, was also a distinguished Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department sometime before the Indian Mutiny when fundamental policies of British Government towards India were formulated.

Inspired by a sense of "high destiny" as one of the "rulers of India" Sir H. M. Elliot collected voluminous extracts from Muhammadan court chronicles covering the whole period of Muslim rule in India and by a skilful arrangement of his material this imperialist historian leads his readers to conclude that the British rulers "have already within the half century of our dominion, done more for the substantial benefit of the people, than our predecessors, in the country of their own adoption, were able to accomplish in more than ten times that period....." (original Preface, page XXVII, History of India, Volume I, London, 1867). According to this distinguished compiler, though its intrinsic value be small, an examination of the material so arranged "will make our native subjects more sensible of the immense advantages accruing to them under the mildness and equity of our rule. If instructions were sought for from them, we should be spared the rash declarations respecting Muhammadan India, which are frequently made by persons not otherwise ignorant. Characters, now renowned only for the splendour of their achievements, and a succession of victories, would, when we withdraw the veil of flattery, and divest them of rhe-

(Continued On Page 51)


ALWAYS TOO TIRED TO
STUDY?
Here's New Vigour
for your body
—New Keenness
for your mind!
Youth feels brain fatigue and physical tiredness as much as those already in the prime of life.
Your son, does he look 'washed-out' when he has completed his homework? Is he successful with his studies? If not, he needs a tonic! A tonic which will restore him to the normal health and liveliness of youth.
Give him Alembic's HEMODRAKSOMALT—the finest "pick-me-up" of tonics. A tonic which will enrich his blood, restore his strength and awaken his brain. Help him to be healthy and successful; it is your duty.
Remember, Hemodraksomalt —obtainable at all Stores and Chemists.
Alembic
HEMODRAKSOMALT
THE MARK OF PURITY IN MEDICINE

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Covered Wagon Days

BY MURIEL NISSEN

America is not the only country in the world with memories of covered wagon days. South Africa was the scene of one of the greatest of these "trecks"—one that for danger and hardship has no parallel in history. This is the Great Trek commemorated in a memorable stamp set recently issued by South Africa.

In 1652 a party of Dutch farmers left Holland to found a colony in South Africa. The migration of the English Pilgrims, who, you will remember sailed from Holland to America, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the desire of the Dutch to seek political and religious freedom in a new land.

These farmers settled in their new homes and all went well until the territory was seized by the British in 1796. The Boers (as

the Dutch farmers were called) soon lost much of the freedom they had enjoyed. They decided to set out once again to find a land where they could live undisturbed. No choice was left them except to go into the unknown and hostile lands of the north, but this danger they were willing to face. In 1836 hundreds of them left the South African colony under the guidance of various leaders, including Pretorius, Potgieter and Retief—names famous in South African history. They set out with all household goods, vast herds of sheep and cattle and wagons that were great, lumbering affairs drawn by oxen.

As they advanced northward, the trek broke up into separate detachments, as one family or another found a suitable settlement or heard of one in another direction.

A band led by Piet Retief continued into Natal where they encountered the tribes of Dingaan, the great Zulu chief. Retief obtained a concession from Dingaan to settle in the territory, but native treachery prevailed, and in February 1938 the Boer leader and a group of unarmed companions were murdered by Dingaan's men. The Zulu then proceeded to wipe out the Dutch colony, but reinforcements from the Free State, headed by Pretorius, arrived later in the year and crushed Dingaan at the Blood River on December 16th. This victory is still celebrated throughout South Africa as Dingaan's Day. It is the one hundredth anniversary of the Zulus death that is commemorated by the new stamp set.

The set consists of six designs. Due to the practice of issuing South African stamps in sets of two, one in English and one in Afrikaans, the set totals twelve stamps.

The one penny, in red and black, bears a picture of a Voortrekker wheel. The splintered and patched spoke symbolizes the hardships of the pioneers. In the foreground are two trees, one rotted to the ground and one sending forth new shoots, significant of the old people who have gone and the new life, springing from old stock that will carry on their work.

A Voortrekker family appears on the 1-1/2p. They gaze at the distant horizon in which can be seen the peaks of the Vegkip in the berg, and Blood River. Further symbols of struggle appear in the framework on which is a yoke dripping tears, blood and perspiration.

Four values of the set form a semi-postal issue, the proceeds of which are to go to a fund for the erection of a monument in Pretoria, seat of administration for the Union of South Africa.

The half-penny plus half-penny value pictures a Boer behind a plough. In the background are three mountains, symbolizing the settlements made by the Voortrekkers from Cape Town to Transvaal.

The 1p plus 1p pictures Louis Thichardt crossing the Drakensberg River on Christmas Day in 1837. His wagon has lost two wheels and a tree trunk lashed in place holds the wagon together. Nearly all Trichardt's followers died of fever.

The scene on the 1½p plus 1-1/2p is a Piet Retief and Dingaan signing the treaty which the Zulu was to break so treacherously.

On the 3p plus 3p we see the proposed monument at Pretoria. Both the designs and framework panels for all these stamps contain many small symbols of events in the history of this period and the set is well worth a careful study.

French Colony Curie Stamps

Each French colony issued a stamp similar to that of the mother country, in honour of Pierre and Marie Curie, discoverers of radium. When these issues were first planned, it was expected that the colonial stamps would be merely overprints of the one issued in France. However, each is a separate item printed from original plates. The commemorative inscription appears at the top and the name of the colony in the upper left.

Printed in ultramarine, the stamp was issued by the following colonies with a face value of 1 franc 75 centimes plus 50c: Cameroum, Dahomey, French Equatorial Africa, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Niger, Oceanical Kuinea, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somali Coast, Soudan and Togo Ondo-China's stamp, also in ultramarine, has a value of 18 cents plus 5 cents, and the French offices in India issued a value of 2 piastres plus 1 p

Turkish Issue

The fifteenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic was recently marked by a stamp issue of six values. Briefly described, the set is as follows: 2½ piastres green, troops marching and planes flying overhead; 3p, red-brown, City of Kayseri; as bistre, modern farm machinery; 7½p bridge with railway train, 8p violet, Boy Scouts; 12½p President Ataturk in the uniform of a marshall.

Forthcoming Canadians

In honour of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth which is planned for May and June, Canada will issue the following three stamps: I cent green picturing the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, 2 cent brown on which will appear the National War Memorial and a 5 cent red which will portray Their Majesties

You May Expect

The Argentine Republic will shortly issue stamps in honour of Louis Braille, inventor of printing for the blind, and Nicolas Avellaneda.

Sweden has extensive plans for postage issues in 1939. Two new designs are to be added to the regular issue, replacing current

subjects Commemoratives will be issued for P. H. Ling, founder of the Swedish system of gymnastics and another special issue will be in honour of the 200th anniversary of the Roual Swedish Academy of Science.

The Dominican Republic will issue four stamps in honour of the New York World's Fair. Many other nations are also expected to pay philatelic homage to this event, as well as to the Golden Gate Exposition in California

Trinidad is planning a new postal issue

Stamp Teasers

1. St. Benedict has been pictured on what stamp?
2. What stamp pictures a condor?
3. A scene picturing cattle in a storm appears on what adhesive?
4. King Darius ruled over what country, and on what stamp will you find him.
5. Name a foreign country whose postage has pictured Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis"?

Answers To Quiz In Our Issue Of March 5

1. Chorrera Falls are in Panama and appear on a 1915 stamp of that republic
2. President Rutherford B. Hayes is portrayed on a 1928 stamp of Paraguay, an honor bestowed upon him for his decision in settling a boundary dispute between Paraguay and Argentina.
3. The Muse of History appears on a Portuguese stamp of 1898.
4. Eugene Huber, author of the Swiss Civil Law Book, appears on a 1932 stamp issued by Switzerland.
5. In 1905 Spain issued an extensive stamp set in honour of the tercentenary of "Don Quixote". One of the stamps pictures the scene in which our hero rides a wooden horse.

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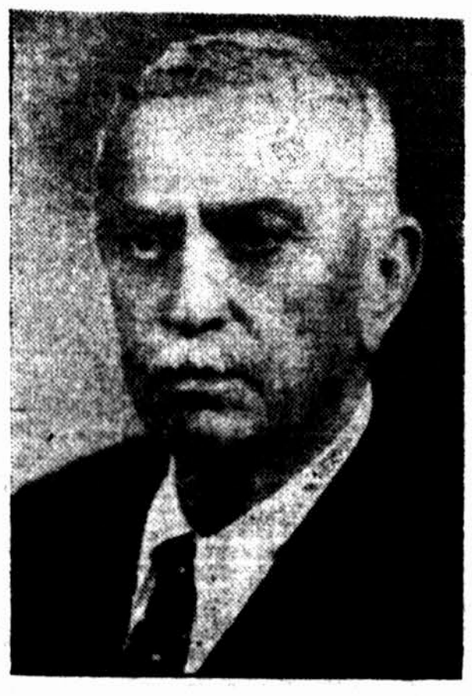
Iran's Stamps Omit Latin Characters

For the first time in almost sixty years Iran (philately's Persia) has issued regular stamps without inscriptions in Latin characters. The previous series to carry only Arabic letters appeared in 1881 and was in use about two years. Postal officials at Teheran have preffered no explanation for the present change, but usually reliable sources say it was made "to get away from the Western World's influence." The new stamps, similar to the 1936 paper in design, but with a more recent portrait of Riza Shah Pahlavi, are without the familiar "Postes Iraniennes." Initial values are 5-dinars violet, 10d rose-red, 15d blue-violet, 30d yellow-green, 45d orange-red, 50d brown, 60d yellow-brown and 1.50-rials blue. —N. Y. T.

PRIZES FOR GUJERAT CATTLE-BREEDER

Mr. Nariman R. Kothawala's Unique Success

Mr. Nariman R. Kothawala of Ahmedabad, who is a well-known land-holder and private cattle-breeder in Western India, had the unique distinction of winning four first prizes the All-India Cattle Show recently held at Delhi. Mr. Kothawala was awarded the first prize given by H. H. the Maharao of Bansda, for the best Kankrej cow in the Cattle Show. The other three first prizes included a prize of Rs. 100 for the best grown bull, another for the best young bull, and third one for the best heifer. Mr. Kothawala has an agricultural farm, and a private



cattle farm on a large scale at Changodar and Tejpur in the Sanand Mahal of the Ahmedabad district.

Mr. Kothawala was a member of the Cattle Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, and he is a member of the Standing Cattle Breeding Committee appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1935. All along Mr. Kothawala has taken a keen interest in the improvement of cattle and has taken a leading part in several organizations and cattle expositions when livestock bred by Mr. Kothawala have won first class certificates with gold and silver medals.

Mr. P. P. CHAUDHURI

Mr. Pankanja P. Chaudhuri, an alumnus of Calcutta University, is returning to India shortly after undergoing a comprehensive course of railway training provided by the London North-Eastern Railway. Besides obtaining good general knowledge of indoor and outdoor station work he has acquainted himself with the electric signalling, shunting and marshalling of trains, buck-eye couplings and the various types of passenger stock.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of January 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of Jany. 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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BOMBAY, 2.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN.*

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

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Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Mrs. Kapila Behn Thakore is a new worker of Balkan-ji-Bari: She takes active interest in children and suggested to them in her talk to think seriously of and do something for their poor sisters and brothers.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Our prayers have been heard!

Mahatmaji has won the Rajkot battle—and God is to be thanked for that.

When the Balkan-ji-Bari children met in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall on Sunday, March 5, the "Holi" Day, they practically forgot the festival and began to think of Mahatma Gandhi.

They did not play games, and hid away their colours. They quietly sat inside the hall and began to sing hymns and offer prayers to the Almighty for the success, health and long life of Mahatmaji.

The innocent ones had serious, grave faces. . . . The elders too, under the auspices of Khar Village Congress Committee, had joined them in the meeting. Previously, in the early morning at 6 a.m. also Prayers had been held.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Mrs. Kapila Behn Thakore of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari had come to address them. At the outset Bro. Shewak Bhojraj introduced Dr. Choithram to the audience, narrating the various kinds of service he had done and was still doing for the cause of our Motherland.

* * * *

Then, Dr. Choithram Gidwani spoke on the fast of Mahatmaji. He expressed full faith in his leadership and explained how God has always helped him to carry out his work, which verily was His Own Work. He trusted that this time also he would surely be successful.

After him Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari and Khar Village Congress Committee spoke a few words on the activities of our association, and introducing Mrs. Kapila Behn Thakore, requested her to address the gathering.

Shrimati Kapila Behn said that she was happy to see children happy in the Balkan-ji Bari. She advised them to think of the poor children and try to do something for them. She told them to save little money out of their "kharchi" and utilise it for the service of the poor.

After that Syt. Shantilal Shah, Vice-President of he Balkan-ji-Bari and President of the Khar Village Congress Committee rose to thank the speakers of the day. He informed the audience that Balkan-ji-Bari admits poor children free and also that the Association has Poor Children's Fund. Then he prayed for Mahatmaji. And the meeting came to a close with the singing of "Vande Mataram" all standing.

I understand that a children's meeting was held also at Ghatkopar under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari branch of that place, and prayers were offered there for Mahatmaji's success, health and long life.

* * * *

When the news of Mahatmaji's success were heard, what an amount of relief did all of us have. He had broken the fast, so everyone felt happy—though he may be old in body, yet his soul is stronger than many youths'. May he live long to inspire us!

Under his guidance and with his sacrifice what a great deal we have achieved for our country and how much farther have we advanced, really. In one single day, he by himself achieves so much as none else, even with the help of others and in longer periods has been or would be able to achieve. His life is precious to us—and we feel almost sure that he would see India quite free before long!

Our cause will be smooth and peaceful: We shall wear khaddar, we shall use Swadeshi things, we shall do all we can for the poor, we shall do little acts of service, and we shall always pray to God sincerely and whole-heartedly for the freedom of our Motherland.

Thus we shall play our own little part. So that one day our hopes may be realised and we may see our National Flag flying full mast on all the buildings of Free India!

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send Happy Greetings to my following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on March 19 to 25, 1939:—

1. Bro. Govind Luckoor.
2. Bro. Padmakar Gupte.
3. Sis. Bulbul Sarkar.
4. Sis. Gool Motiwalla.
5. Bro. Sagun Patel.
6. Sis. Shantakumari Vyas.
7. Bro. Dominic Gonsalves.
8. Bro. V. B. Mathore.
9. Bro. Fariduddin Ahmed.
10. Bro. Iris Francis.
11. Sis. Shanta Karnik.
12. Bro. Bhogilal Shah.

Boys and girls of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, instead of playing "Holi" fun on Sunday, March 5, offered prayers to the Almighty for Mahatmaji's health and success, which verily he has achieved.

LET US DANCE

Life is a song,
Let us dance to the thrill of it;
Grief's hours are long,
And cold is the chill of it.
Joy is our need,
Let us smile for the sake of it;
This be our creed—
Life must be what we make of it.

NO FEAR

Teacher: "Lila, is it true that your mother has diptheria?

Lila: "Yes, madam."

Teacher: 'But don't you know you mustn't come to school? You might get it from your mother and then gave it to the whole class."

Lila: "No, ma'am; it's only my step-mother, and she never gives me nothing!"

SELF-RELIANCE

(By G. F. Lakhani)

About 80 children and workers were returning to Hyderabad Sind after the 4th All India Children's Gathering held at Bombay in December 1937 was over. On their way they got down at Marwar for transhipment. The porters at the station, brought down all the luggage, but before they would transfer the luggage to the platform from which the other train was to go, they wanted to settle their wages with the leaders. They would not be satisfied with anything less than Rs. 15.

They thought that the children could not carry all that luggage and so began to insist upon their own terms. In vain did the workers argue with them. One of the workers even went to the station master but he also could do nothing in the matter.

Then that stately and familiar figure. Bapa tried to persuade the station master. Finding it was of no use he took hold of a bedding and throwing it on his shoulders, exhorted the company to follow his example. It was a wonderful sight. His action was infectious and from the worker to the tiniest tot of five, everybody lent her or his hand in removing the luggage.

Seeing how quickly the huge trunks and bag were disappearing from the platform, the porters came forward and said that they would be satisfied with Rs. 5. They were told firmly that they would not be engaged even if they agreed to do the work for Rs. 3. In ten minutes, the entire luggage had been cleared off.

Everybody felt proud and the

(Continued on Page 50)

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, joined the Balkan-ji-Bari children in their prayers for Mahatma Gandhi and spoke to them of the great faith he has in Mahatmaji's wonderful powers.

Mrs. Kapila Behn Thakore putting forth her practical suggestions for the Balkan-ji-Bari before Mr. Satish Bhai Desai, the Secretary: Shrimati Harshda Behn Diwanji, an old worker, joined them in their talk.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani discussing serious topics of the Mahatma's Fast, Congress activities, Assembly problems, etc., with Mr. Wandrekar, who takes a keen interest in the country's cause.

THE HOLI

(Continued from page 16)

brute who she knew, would be fair to make her virtue the price of her release from his debts. But fall she did not, though she implored for mercy. My son is witness that she did not, said Govinda, for she was made of the right stuff. And, that she showed when the old rascal tried to take her by the hand, for she dealt him quite a wringing slap on that sagging shameless cheek of his, and, made her escape from the place! That served our 'Patel' well, indeed, but poor Saroo, ill. And Saroo knew it. But what could she do?

Mother and son were thus rendered workless; and, none in Marahalli dared to give them any. Laxmayya had seen to that. But well-meaning neighbours helped surreptitiously or else they should have starved. But this could not last. Misery followed, and, for Saroo, torment. Was this suffering—especially the suffering of her son—was it worthwhile? But, Shiva had made up his mind at last to go to Mangalore, and, find work in one of the factories there. Of this he was optimistic; but from this the grief stricken mother tried to dissuade him. She thought of separation was not to be borne; while his leaving her would deprive her of her only means of defence, if the worst came to the worst. But in the face of starvation threatening them on the morrow Saroo hesitated and finally when some of the village-folk, apparently disinterestedly, counselled her that that was the only way for her and her son out of their distress, Saroo's resistance weakened. Indeed, she ended by selling her last trinket of silver, bound up with sentimental associations of her past though it was, and sent Shiva on his journey—but not before she had again and again made her promise to take good care of himself, and to have her to live with him never to be separated, as soon as he got a job in one of the factories—promises which Shiva sincerely made and swore to keep. And so it was that the poor fond mother bade him farewell—a tearful one as may be supposed. (And I, Sir, could not help feeling for her, for Shiva I knew was a fine fellow, said Govinda).

When the 'Patel' heard of this, be sure he must have chuckled in satisfaction, that half the battle was already won. So he imagined and so he loudly thought. And he began to fight what he conceived to be his final "campaign." On this, fate conspired with him. For before a fortnight had elapsed Saroo received a note from Shiva, a badly scribbled note, which, the shy postman said, read that there were no jobs to be had just then as one of the factories had closed down, and, in another there was a strike, and, so, even the erstwhile employed had become unemployed and therefore he had to wait a bit, but hoped to succeed soon. To Saroo this news was quite disheartening; but still she buoyed herself up on hope. When next time the postman came to her, which was after a week (and just after he had seen Laxmayya, though Saroo did not know it) he told her with a wry face that her son was not doing well. In fact he was doing ill and badly wanted money for medicine and she should somehow send it quite soon if it were to be of any use. At this gloomy news the already worn-out mother fainted, and even after she recovered was apparently out of her wits what to do. For she ran from door to door seeking succour—but thanks to Laxmayya, who had pulled the strings well, (So my son told me, said Govinda) she got none that was of use to her.

Two days of terrible agony and suspense followed for the poor mother who was practically distraught. Things did not improve much when a third note was brought to her by the postman asking her to be prompt, for her son could be saved only by prompt medical treatment, and, urgently need it or else she would not see him again. This fresh information which the poor mother had no reason to suspect to be false, almost unhinged her mind. For, when in the evening she stumbled into the back-yard of the patel's house, she was not quite sensible and appeared like one stunned. At last she had come to do the thing that revolted against her being. What happened then could be more easily imagined than described. The low, crafty spider had waited for the poor fly to walk into the parlour, and, it had, that was all. When Saroo returned home that night, like one more dead than alive, she had left her virtue behind for a paltry thirty rupees and promises of more. Suffice it to say that the money never reached Shiva! What relief the poor widow derived from the satisfaction that then at least her son had the money so desperately needed for his recovery, could not be said; but, it somehow helped her to forget her misery and her shame. But since that night, she appeared but rarely in public, never held converse with others, whom she avoided, when she could, as if they had the pestilence. Poor woman! Who knew the plague that was upon her soul! A fortnight later the news gladdened the suffering woman that Shiva had recovered, obtained a job through the grace of a friendly doctor. At the end of the month she received five rupees. But she shrank from touching the money—perhaps she saw that it was tainted—with a mother's sin. The longing to see and be with her darling came again and again into her mind, and she expressed it fervently to everyone she met as she gave them the news of her son's new-found job! But, left alone to her torturing thoughts, she shuddered at the idea, the prospect of Shiva coming to know the price his mother had paid for him. The poor mother writhed under her brand of shame and suffered agonies, but suffering stifled again and again, for her own sake and her son's the terrible longing of a suffering though fallen mother to see and fondle on only and innocent child! What this effort cost the tortured woman she showed on her person! For she was like one dead or dying slowly.

The final blow came, perhaps, when she received yet another note from her son. What exactly that letter contained could not be said (said Govinda) but had the news of his mother's falling away from grace, reached the son? Had he upbralded her? Branded her with the guilt of infamous shame? Charged her with having sullied the sacred memory of his father and passed on her indelible stain to her son? None could tell. But poor Saroo broke down completely and wept as if her heart would go to pieces. Soon however the weeping ceased and there appeared on her face a new and more terrible misery, and then a strange and fixed calm. Comfort she took none from the consoling folk who assayed to cheer her up and tried to soothe her sorrow; they left wondering what that strange and fixed calm look meant. This they were to know on the morrow—for they found her body floating in the village stream next day morning!

That was the tragic prelude to the terrible drama that was later enacted (observed Govinda).

Poor Saroo's suicide created a great stir, as might be supposed, in the village. Everyone felt for her deeply, while some of the bolder ones accused the Patel and placed her tragic end at his door. But all this they took care to do behind Laxmayya's back—for none desired to incur his displeasure and the displeasure of an overbearing and unscrupulous headman of a village weighed heavily with simple folk. For occasions had not been wanting to show what became of those who dared to cross swords with Laxmayya. That being so, only curses and dire imprecations from a distance expressed the feelings of an outraged folk. But it was not very long after that the excitement caused by the widow's suicide died down, leaving only an unvented bitterness against the 'Patel' and a vague pity for his victim. But in that space of time, news of his mother's tragic end had somehow reached Shiva in Mangalore, for one day he appeared suddenly in the village. His reappearance awakened the dying warmth of feeling in the villagers, but it was not their sympathy that the sorrowing but fiercely intolerant and proud boy had come to seek, but only light upon the circumstances which led to the suicide of his mother. This he succeeded in obtaining (and my son admitted that Shiva saw him before he left, said Govinda) and thereafter he disappeared as suddenly as he had come. None had any idea what became of him in fact until that fire on "Holi" night, wherein Laxmayya met his end.

In the meanwhile (continued Govinda) though no change had apparently taken place in the old reprobate's heart, some took place in his household. His servant (my second son, said Govinda) was dismissed; for the simple reason that he knew too much and moreover could not be bribed to keep it to himself. That fear had in fact seemed to be in Laxmayya's mind when he accused his servant of stirring up feelings against him by telling tales which had no basis in fact. That however was a relief for the servant who was too simple-hearted to relish his master's debaucherous goings-on. . . Be that what may, it was some time before Laxmayya got another servant and a new one. He had sent for him from uptown. The freshman was of a very standoffish nature and, never made himself free in the village, whether because of his conceit about a townish upbringing or because he liked it not to be popular, could not be said. However, things went on as before in Marahalli, until, as said already, the 'Holi' night.

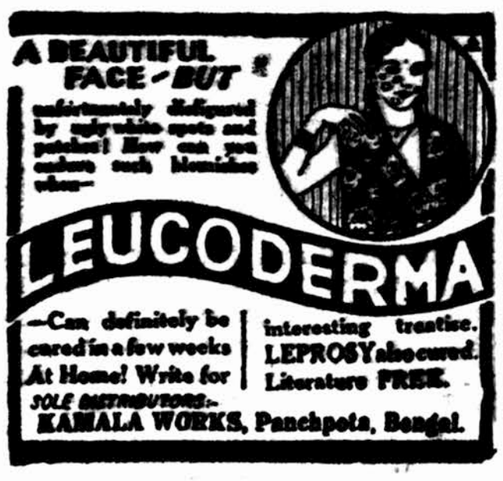
That festive day, (continued Govinda, the shepherd) from early morning the village folk, that is the men-folk, young and old had set themselves to the task of collecting material for their bonfire at night and incidentally something to provide them with drink. That, of course, is usual. By nightfall the parties had succeeded in collecting enough rags and old clothes and lumber and odds and got up together an effigy which was intended to represent KAMA, the god of lust. This effigy they proceeded to burn amidst uproarious scenes shouting deleriously all the while and dancing round the bonfire which they had lit on the green. Their enthusiasm had reached the pitch as the effigy of Kama was being reduced to ashes, when an event happens which synchronise with the sudden flaring up of a bigger fire in the distance!

At first the people (not many of them sober (said the shepherd with a smile) could make out whether the conflagration was only a bonfire lit by a rival faction in the village. But, when they beheld in its lurid glare that it was not another 'Holi' bonfire but the house of their 'Patel' in flames fear spread among the people. To many indeed it brought a feeling of exultation, for none had a liking to the old scoundrel—an exultation which had further justification in that it anticipated a bonfire of the money-lender's account-books 'inter alia'. Indeed they would have fain allowed the fire to born itself out, but the shrieks that soon sounded above the 'rit-rit' of the fire and the sound of crashing timber, were sufficient to awaken their better feelings. For soon they raced to the spot and proceeded to put out the fire. This they tried to do, with clods of earth from the neighbouring fields, and succeeded in finally doing, but not before the shrieks had been ominously stilled. The foremost among the party had tried to get at the 'Patel', but as this wretched man had been in the habit of locking himself in, which he had done that fateful night, none could reach him. Perhaps, he had feared an attack from some hostile drunken party of villagers. Be that what may, when finally they got in, they came across a body charred beyond all recognitions. And not far from it, another corpse which they feared was the poor servant. So had, in that fire on "Holi" night perished Laxmayya and with him, his lust; also his loathesome account-books the prospect of the destruction of which spontaneously filled the hearts of the erstwhile indebted with hopes of beginning life anew with clean slates as it were—altogether not a depressing thing.

But in the midst of all this, something else had occurred. The Patel's new servant had also died. Next morning, when the 'panchayat' met—for once in the absence of its "chairman", they fancied to recognise in the features of the servant (not quite unidentifiable because the face had escaped disfigurement through some unknown chance), those of Shiva, the son of Saroo, the widow of 'Ittoo' the drunkard. So was the inference drawn; that, on his poor mother's tragic end, Shiva had become obsessed with but one desire that, to wreak vengeance on the inhuman and lascivious brute, Laxmayya whose machinations had encompassed her disgrace and her ruin; that with this thought uppermost in his mind he had somehow managed to get himself preferred as a servant by the Patel; that he had succeeded in keeping his real identity hidden by resorting apparently to some disguise and by avoiding intercourse with the village-folk; and that he had bided his time until that "Holi" night when he had accomplished his mission by setting fire to the Patel's cottage. That he too had perished in the conflagration he had caused, along with his hateful enemy was set down to the probable fact that he desired not to survive the disgrace of his poor mother and ultimately his revenge upon her seducer. . . .

Whether Govinda, the shepherd, and his co-villagers are right in so deducing and giving to that fatal fire on "Holi" night, the aspect not of a misadventure but of arson actuated by revenge cannot be said. But I for one am inclined to believe in the rectitude of their inference. Be that what may, of one thing I am sure: that is as to the instinct of my boss, the News Editor to smell 'copy'—even from a distance.

(THE END.)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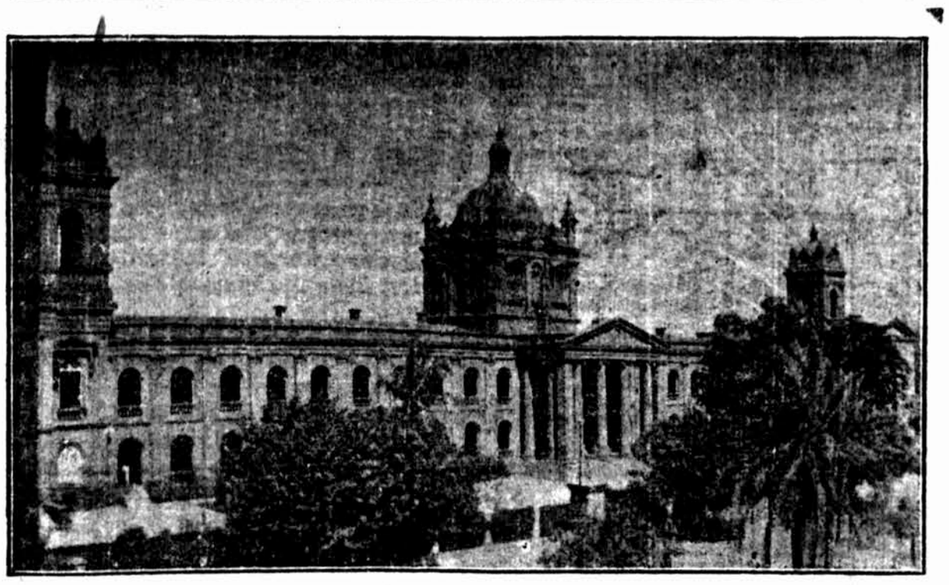


D. J. Sind College.

D. J. SIND COLLEGE (KARACHI)

(Continued from Page 11)

college has been that it has advocated the cause of co-education in India. The number of its lady students has been increasing. Uptill 1913 their number was only 3 —in 1936 there were as many as 135.

No account of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of a College can be complete without a mention of the old students of the College. The College has produced a galaxy of figures who have been prominent in the political, social and economic fields in and outside Sind. The "Who's Who" section clearly shows that the College has produced Premiers, Secretaries to the Government, Mayors of the City, Professors, Editors and many other important personalities. Their reminiscences published in this issue show what an affection those students hold for their Alma Mater and what a close association had prevailed between the staff and the students in their days.

In those reminiscences, are revealed the hopes, aspirations, experiences and reflections of eminent Sindhi personalities of the last half century. The list of contributors is formidable. It contains the names of Prof. V. K. Rajavade, Mr. Bhojsing Pahalajani, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Diwan Lilaram Jethmal, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Mr. Durgadas Advani, Mr. D. F. Karaka, Miss T. V. Lakhani, Principal H. R. Batheja and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani. As we go through the book the panorama of bygone generation moves before our eyes and the illusion is strengthened by the very interesting portraits which adorn the pages of this book.

Altogether, this book is well worth a perusal by everyone who wants to know something of Sind and specially about its progress in education. The credit for this splendid achievement goes to Principal Butani and his colleagues who have been rightly complimented for it by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram in his foreword. Principal Butani entrusted the task of editing the memorable work to his colleague Prof. Ajwani, who has acquitted himself of his responsible undertaking with an ability, industry and sympathy deserving of the highest praise. His labour of love has produced a volume in which the cultural traditions of the D. J. Sind College will remain nobly enshrined.

The Number is attractively got up, its price being fixed at Rs. 2-8 only, to enable all interested to purchase it. The book is obtainable from the Librarian, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

SHEWAK.

GREAT THOUGHT

Use temporal things with the moderation of an employer, not with the ardour of a lover.—ST. AUGUSTINE.

In the old-fashioned days we hired chairs for the guests, now-a-days we hire guests for the chairs.—B. Vaughan.

The politicians, by miracle of Statecraft, have turned the willingest of donkeys into a most reluctant mule. —A. P. HERBERT.

The woman who casually flits into her marriage may just as casually flit out of it again.—HELEN HOPE.

The art of agreeable living is the art of agreeable acting. Be yourself and you would be lonely.—THOMAS BURKE.

RUSSIA MORE "CHRISTIAN" THAN BRITAIN

Nothing To Shock A Girl In All Soviet, Says Dean Of Canterbury

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 27

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, whose previous utterances in support of the Soviet Government in Russia and the Republican Government in Spain have raised sharp controversy, spoke in praise of the Soviet education system at a meeting in Sittingbourne yesterday. He likewise lashed the British system. He said:

"I never saw a single dirty sight in Russia. I never saw a sight that I would not like any girl to see. There was nothing unpleasantly suggestive.

"That is the only land in the world of which I can say that, including England."

The Dean added that the children of a society school he knew in London did not compare with the children of Russia for physical fitness.

"I took the children of this London school out in my car seven at a time," he said, "and I caught whooping cough from them. The atmosphere of the Russian schools appears to be more moral than that of the English ones. There is never a cane used from one end of Russia to the other.

"TWO CODES OF MORALS"

"We in England are taught two codes of morals, one in school and one when we get out into the business world. Many children revolt against their parents, agains the Church and against Society, because they are taught one set of morals in school and directly they get out into the business world they find they have to practise another moral code or else go to the wall.

"In Russia they are taught the same code of morals in school and in industry. The thing is so much more moral and so much more Christian in its spirit than the kind of thing we are accustomed to here in England."

The Dean told his hearers: "I cannot lay claim to too much respectability. Underneath my cloth I am an engineer, and underneath my skin a bit of barbarian.'

ROMEO-JULET MUSEUM

Verona Plans Collection Of Books And Costumes

Verona in Italy is planning a Romeo and Juliet museum. Visitors who have not walked through the narrow Via del Cappello and past the reputed House of Juliet in the last four or five years would hardly know the place to-day writes the New York "Times." Only the front of the house, with its commemorative tablet let into the wall above the arched doorway, was a national monument. As far as is known, the only item of interest inside the house was a bracket, which was reputed to have been part of Juliet's balcony.

Long ago the interior was cut up into flats, and horses and mules clattered through the arched doorway toward a public stable in the courtyard. But now the stables have gone. The whole interior has been made over into something worthy of "the great rich Capulet," and its now specious rooms are to be filled with prints, pictures, books, stage costumes and models of notable productions of Romeo and Juliet.

"The thing for you to do," said the doctor to the man with frazzled nerves, "is to stop thinking about yourself—to bury yourself in your work."

"Gosh!" returned the patient, "and me a concrete mixer."

* * * *

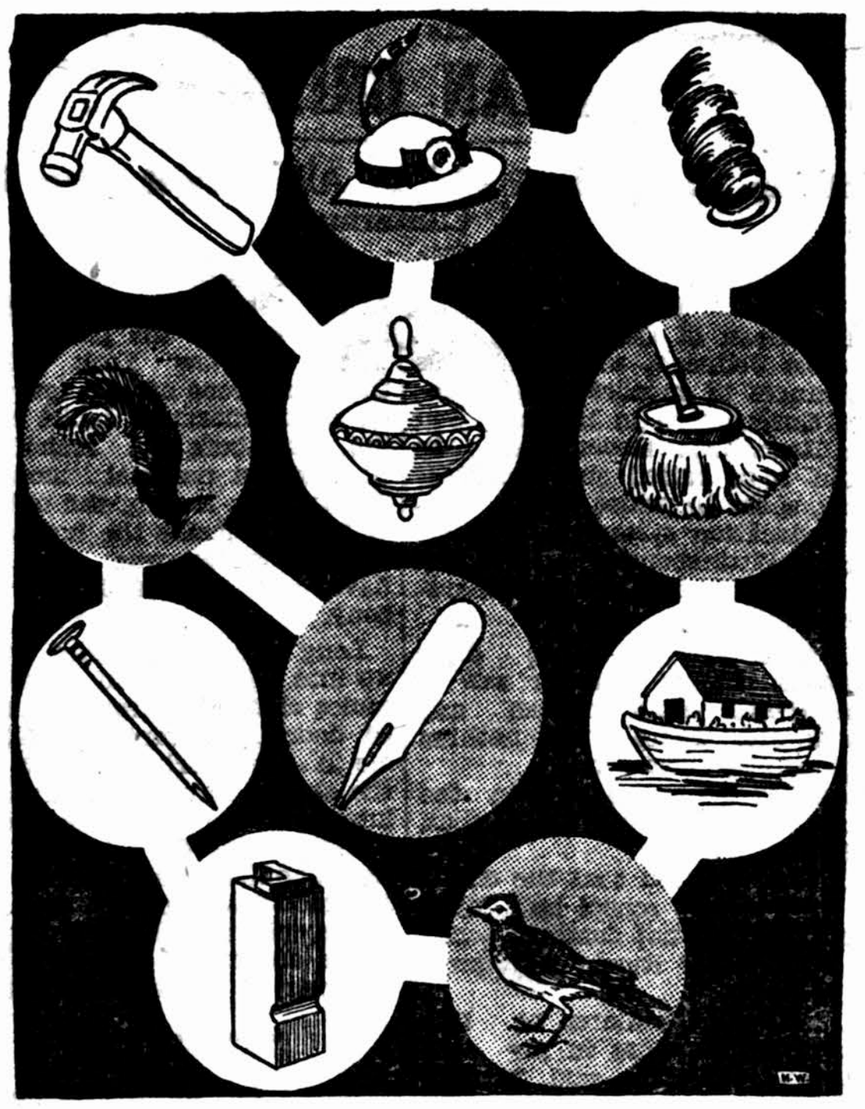
"I passed Mr. Newrich in the street yesterday and he refused to recognize me. Thinks I'm not his equal, I expect."

"Of course you are. Why he's nothing but a conceited idiot."

It takes a sharp young blade to cut in on the most popular girl at a dance.

The mentally sketchy girlfriend thinks digging clams can be more profitable than hunting pearls in oysters.

Girl pupils of Premier School, Matunga, in a Garba Dance, on the occasion of the school's annual gathering.



Can You Solve This Rebus?

THIS is one of those plus-and-minus rebuses that amused our forefathers in the early days of puzzling, and that have not lost their popularity in this day and age. Write down the letters in the names of the objects in the white circles and cross out the letters in the names of the objects in the shaded circles.

If this is done correctly, the surviving letters will spell the name of a Greek god, a planet and a metal.

Elsie Types a Letter, so See if You Can Read it

ELSIE did not do so bad at the typewriter considering that this is only her second attempt. In fact, the letter she wrote would have been perfect, had not Elsie in her eagerness omitted a great many words. She may even squeeze in these words, if, instead of spelling them in the usual fashion, she uses a few letters and figures pronounced separately.

The asterisks in the following letter show where these letters or figures are to be placed. Can you complete the epistle, using the letters and figures shown in the drawing? They may be used as often as you wish.

Dear **:

Please *** this ** at typing and do not ** this opportunity * ** me. If * do, I will have to consider you my *** and not the ** influence you used * *.

I * the golf tournament last week. * may ** in tennis, but I would have ** you on the greens as I had an ** time scoring **. That vine-covered cottage near the links is not ** better than the house you now live in. The ** only covers the ** of the wood beneath and the ** rooms are draped with cobwebs. No, I have not got a cold. My sneezing at dinner that night was caused by an ** of ** in the goulash, not by a draft.

If I do not * you ** next Tuesday, write to me.

Lovingly yours,

**

P. S.—* * you staying home from the dance?

Pamela Goes Bargain Hunting

PAMELA inadvertently got into a football game when she went shopping in Beezer's Bargain Basement. The leading figure in the scrimmage did not win any praise from Pamela, however. This is what Pamela thought about HER:

"Up and down the avenue,
*On a ****** for something new,*
Goes the rabid woman shopper
*To ******** something she deems proper*
For a wedding gift, or birthday.
Naught she lets stand in her way
Through the densest crowd she squeezes
*Goods within her ***** she seizes,*
*For this lady does not ****
About the people waiting there.
*Talking ******* not her throat,*
Like the fog horn on a boat,
Her voice drowns out every sound
There's no peace when she's around.
*Women who *** so ill-bred,*
Don't care upon whom they tread."

Delete one letter from the largest of the missing words and transpose the letters to get the second largest missing word. Delete a letter from the second word and transpose the letters to get the third word and so on.

A Double Diamond

EVEN at the oriental dance, Rosie Riddles could not keep her mind off puzzles, and had to paste a double diamond puzzle on the first pair of Chinese lanterns she came across. Rosie's puzzle was made that he who dances might solve, so it is not very difficult and should not take you more than a few minutes to solve.

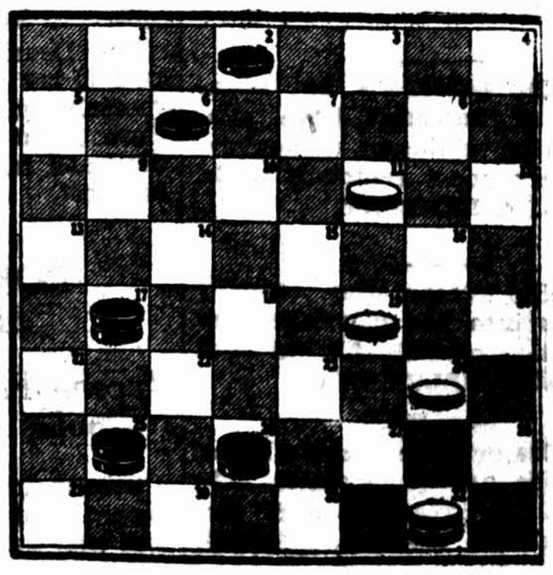
Here are the definitions:

Horizontal Rows: 1. The dog letter. 2. Because. 3. Toil. 4. Repent. 5. Eighteenth letter in the alphabet. 6. Tuesday (abb.). 7. Seventh tone in the musical scale. 8. To grate. 9. Of or pertaining to a wall. 10. To finish. 11. Chemical symbol for sulphur.

Vertical Rows: 1. 50—1,000. 2. An enthusiastic sport follower; to regret extremely. 3. Scotch poet, born January 25, 1759. 4. To propel with oars; not so good. 5. A liquid consonant—a short right-angled pipe fitting.

The Merry-Go-Round

FOUR white checkers are opposed to five black men in today's checker problem, specially devised for the readers of this page by Millard Hopper, the checker king. Three of the blacks, it will be observed, are kings and it looks as though the white men are in a bad spot. White is moving up and black down and in this problem white is to play and then win in two moves. Can you show how this is to be done? The solution will be given next week.



Copyright by Millard Hopper

Solution to last week's "Lambeth Walk" checker problem: Somewhat akin to this modern dancing step, the white checkers gracefully circle the squared arena. White moves from 11 to 7. Black advances 2 to 11 and the white king strides from square 6 to 15, to 6, to 13, to 22, to 31 and walks away with the game.

The Washerwoman

Woman is my end, was my beginning and you will find her in my midst. The answer is "washerwoman."

What number will remain alike from either end, whether you look at the number itself, its square, cube or fourth power? The number, of course, is 11, its square being 121, its cube 1331 and its fourth power, 14641.

Which word with six letters can be so read that it claims to be spelled with only one? The answer is abused (a-b-used).

I am a word of three syllables and in all my fullness I represent woman. Rob me of five letters and I am a man. Take away but four and I am a woman again. Remove only three and I resume my manhood. The answer is "heroine."

If a house has nine windows on its front, how many signals can be given by merely leaving one or more of them open? Including the case where all the windows are left open, the answer is, 511 signals.

What is this word?: HAATTCRUMSSSS

MASSACHUSETTS, of course.

How would you arrange three nines to represent twenty? Why this way—and don't forget the decimal points.

9 . 9
.9

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Don't Let This Scare You

IF a hen and a half lays an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will 21 hens lay in a week? The answer is quite reasonable. Twenty-one hens will lay 98 eggs in a week, if you interpret one egg laid in one day by a hen and a half, as two eggs laid by three hens in this period. Thus 21 hens lay 14 eggs in a day, or 98 in a week.

Dickens Wrote it

THE title of a well-known novel by Charles Dickens is hidden in these jumbled letters: C D E H H I I L O O O P R S D T T U Y.

You will find the answer in THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

In Roman Figures

What happens when:
One thousand, two hundred
Nothing, and one
Transposed, give a word
Expressive of fun?
We get a C O M I C answer.

ANATOLE FRANCE MUSEUM

M. Lucien Psichari, grandson of Anatole France, has just made known that the residence of La Bechellerie. near Tours, where Anatole France passed the last years of his life, is to be turned into a museum. A committee has been formed to preserve La Bechellerie just as it was when inhabited by the great writer.

La Bechellerie is a delightfully artistic home, and besides personal relics of Anatole France it contains a collection of paintings, statuary and objects of art of exquisite taste. Most of the windows are ornamented with stained glass representing scenes from his novels.

It is hoped that the museum will be inaugurated this year on the fifteenth anniversary of his death.

Problem of the Woven Sign

DIGBY and Dorothy are in business again. This time it is a refreshment stand on the highway. Dorothy will finance the venture, do the cooking, sell the goods and supply the personality touch. And Digby—well Digby is just there to see to it that Dorothy does not become a millionaire too soon.

Being director of publicity for the new firm, Digby went to town to hire a sign painter. But, instead of bringing back a billboard artist, Digby appeared with a bunch of tin strips with letters on them.

"Look at this bargain," he confided to Dorothy. "I saw these odds and ends in the sign shop, and right away my brain started to work. Why pay a man to paint a sign for us, when we can make one ourselves out of these letters? I got these strips for half the money we would have had to pay the sign-painter."

"You nincompoop!" exclaimed Dorothy. "We have no snips to cut out those letters and even if we had, you could never get the letters nailed on the signboard in proper alignment."

Dorothy has always been known to make the best of a bad bargain, and even this deal of Digby's did not daunt her. Taking the ten strips, she wove them into a square which exactly fitted the signboard and, oddly enough, the letters which were visible made an appropriate sign for their business.

Cut out the ten strips. Place the five vertical strips alongside each other and connect them by passing the horizontal strips alternately in and out of the vertical ones. The strips must be so selected that an appropriate sign is formed by the letters in the horizontal rows of the woven sign. In order to make the strips fit closely, it may be necessary to cut the strips slightly at the black dashes.

Can you weave the sign?

Help This Guest to Find His Room

SILIKIN uses Room 11 as a study since it is on the same floor of the hotel as his bedroom. Last night, Silikin could not sleep, worrying about an important paper he had carelessly left on the desk in his study.

There was nothing else for the gentleman to do but to get up in the middle of the night and cross the hall to his study. Just as Silikin got in the middle of the hall the lights went out. This confused the poor bachelor who decided to go back to the door of his room and count the doors to his study, and thus avoid the embarrassment of entering the wrong door.

Unfortunately, Silikin groped his way back not to his door but to the door of Room 7. Unaware of this fact, he called Room 7 by the number of his bedroom and continued to count each door until he reached what should have been Room 11. Then he realized that he had been moving in the wrong direction, not with the numbers but against them (counterclockwise).

Completely panic-stricken by this discovery, Silikin continued to move in the same direction, aimlessly counting the doors: "11, 12, 13, 14," and so on. If he could only get back to his bedroom door, he would gladly forget about the study.

Using the numbers the baffled Silikin is giving the doors in the darkness, what is the number of his bedroom door?

A Five-Letter Word

I'M a word of five letters. Take away my first and I am the name of what adorns the estate of many of the nobility in England. Take away my first and second and I am the name of a place where all the world was once congregated. Take away my last and I am the name of a beautiful mineral. Take away my two last, and I am the name of a fashionable place of resort. I am small in stature, but capable of doing a great deal of mischief, as I once did in London in 1666. What is *my* name?

Answer: *SPARK*.

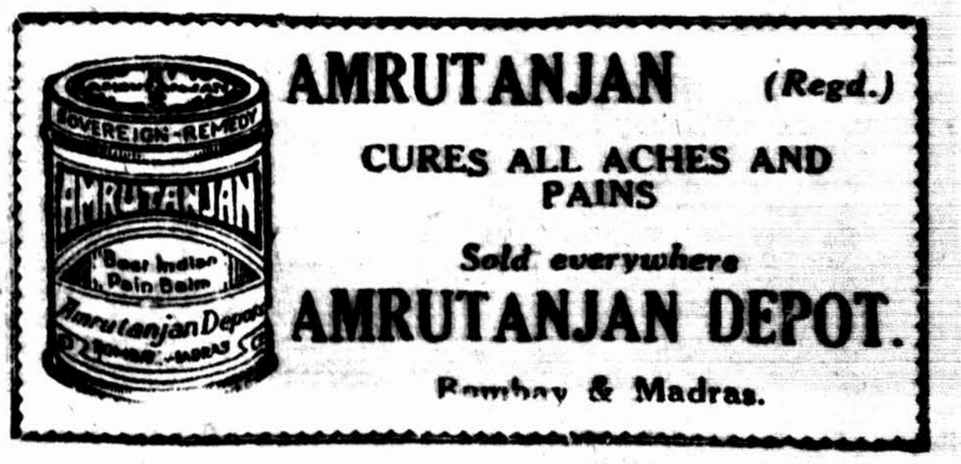
When the Clock Strikes

IF a clock takes six seconds to strike six, how long will it take to strike eleven? Answer: It will take 12 seconds, for there must be ten intervals of 1 1-5 seconds each.

Find the Missing Knight and Princess

"In days of old when knights were bold"—

SO goes the popular ballad, but in this puzzle picture one knight isn't so very bold. He's hiding from you. And so is the beautiful princess. Both of them are concealed somewhere in the above picture. Look it over carefully and see if you can find them.



CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

happy lot got itself photographed with all the trunks and bags and beddings surrounding them. But the entire credit for the children's achievement went to Bapa who by his initiative had given them the proper lead.

In the afternoon when the time came to put our luggage in the train, all the children were again ready to follow the example of the morning, but the porters came, not as dictators this time, but as implorers, telling us that they would be satisfied with what we gave them. It was only then that we acceded to their request.

ARE YOU CERTAIN?

(By Jacob Isaacs)

Just read the following statements and try to answer the querries.

Is It True?

(1) Newts change into young frogs.

(2) The Portuguese navy possesses more aircraft carriers than Great Britain.

(3) The Principality of Monaco is the smallest independent state in Europe.

(4) "Tales of Hoffmann" was composed by Beethoven....

(5) "The Tempest" was the first play written by Shakespeare.

(6) "Charley's Aunt" was written by Brandon Thomas

(7) Australia is the only continent which has a capital

(8) Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the British Isle

(9) "Cockburn" is pronounced as it is spelt

(10) One of the greatest writes was once a brick-layer.

(11) Margarine is made from animal fats.

Now compare your results with the ones given below and find out for yourselves if you were right or wrong

Was It True?

(1) Wrong. Newts are a species distinct from frog.

(2) Right. But they are small.

(3) Wrong. Vatican state 109 acres, 450 inhabitants.

(4) No. Offenbach.

(5) No. It was his last.

(6) Yes.

(7) Yes.

(8) Yes.

(9) No. It is pronounced 'Co born.'

(10) Right. Ben Jonnson.

nut oil.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

A STRANGE SCRIBE

(By Ramlakhan Sinha)

When I was a tiny boy, our good old grand-mother told us—me and my younger brothers and sisters—a few humcurous stories. Once in winter, as we were playing on her knees, she began to tell us this story. Though I have a hazy memory of it I'll try to relate it:

Nagendra, a peasant of Pateypur, approached Mr. Munishwar an officiating scribe of the Pateypur estate. But Munishwar was of a very lethargic disposition. He did nothing but suck the juice of the estate. He was a money-lorn man. Bribery and forgery were his chief characteristics.

Seeing Nagendra, Munshiji scolded him. "Why have you been standing here for such a long time?"

He replied, "Will you kindly take the trouble to pen an urgent letter to my son who is suffering seriously from bronchitis in Calcutta?"

Munshiji replied, "Pardon me but I am suffering from pain in my right leg. I am unable to walk."

Nagendra said, "But I do not tell you to walk or to leave your chair. Why do you offer such a groundless excuse?"

Munshiji replied "You are right, but whenever I scribble a letter, I am sent for to read it as none but I can go through my manuscript. Such is the merit of my writing!"

Hearing this the man wended his way back, disappointed and surprised. The scribe had been pretending so that Nagendra might bribe him.

At this our good mother stopped and we laughed a hearty laugh.

From left to right: Syt. Wandrekar, Shrimati Kapila Behn, Dr. Choithram, Mr. Satish Bhai and Mrs. Dhan Lakshmi.—Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Shrimati Kapila Behn and Dr. Choithram to the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, March 5.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

EVENS

Thirty-six coins are needed for this trick. Place the coins in six rows of six across and six down. Now challenge any of the company to remove six and leave an even number in all rows, across, down, and diagonally.

Many will try but few will succeed. Then you show how easy it is. Do not alter rows 1, 2 and 3. Remove coins 5 and 6 in row 4; coins 4 and 5 in row 5; and coins 4 and 6 in row 6.

* * * *

SOME LETTERS ANSFERED

Dear Dada—What would you call a person who devises an entirely new method of punctuation?

Yours, Kamal,
A Short-hand Typist.

* * * *

Dear Dada—How can I get the shape of my nose altered?

Yours, Robert.

Poke it into somebody's business!

* * * *

Dear Dada—I am truly worried about the destructiveness of my boy of six. Any new toy is pulled to pieces at once. Punishment does nothing to cure this naughtiness. What is your advice?

Yours, A Parent.

What you class as "naughtiness" is merely energy misdirected. Give him toys of the take-to-pieces and put-together-again variety. As soon as he can handle real tools let him have lessons in making things.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Children play, for a while, "Holi" with and hrow colours at Miss Bhanumati Bhatt (xtreme left), Khar Congress representative on the Bandra Municipality.

Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls' group caught in a happy mood: They were out for fun on "Holi" day, but how could they play the mischief on that day?

India's Social And Cultural History

(Continued From Page 42)

torical flourishes, be set forth in a truer light, and probably be held up to the execration of mankind. We should no longer hear bombastic Babus, enjoying under our Government the highest degree of personal liberty, and many more political privileges than were ever conceded to a conquered nation, rant about patriotism, and the degradation of their present position. If they would dive into any of the volumes mentioned herein, it would take these young Brutuses and Phocions a very short time to learn, that in the days of that dark period for whose return they sigh, even the bare utterance of their ridiculous fantasies would have been attended, not with silence and contempt, but with the severer discipline of molten lead or impalement." ("Ibid" pages XXII—III.)

Regarding the position of Hindus under the Muslim Emperors the author observes as follows: "The few glimpses we have, even among the short Extracts in this single volume, of Hindus slain for disputing with Muhammadans, of general prohibitions against processions, worship, and ablutions, and of other intolerant measures, of idols mutilated, of temples razed, of forcible conversions and marriages, of proscriptions and confiscations, of murders and massacres, and of the sensuality and drunkenness of the tyrants who enjoined them, show us that this picture is not overcharged, and it is much to be regretted that we are left to draw it for ourselves from out the mass of ordinary occurrences, recorded by writers who seem to sympathize with no virtues, and to abhor no vices." ("Ibid" page XXI.) It is not difficult to see that this distinguished historian was trying to make out a case for British rule in India at the expense of historical veracity and deliberately obscured those aspects and phases of Indian history which were unsuited to his main thesis. It is unfortunate for us that no other historian ever attempted to collect the materials of Indian history as Sir H. M. Elliot did in pursuance of a particular imperialist policy.

Scheme Of Work

To carry out the tasks assigned in the previous section of this note, I suggest that we establish a Bureau to immediately undertake the collection of material for a reconstruction of Indian social and cultural history during the period of Muslim rule in India as part of a bigger National History Board to be established at a later date. For the present we should appoint a committee to consider the problem of undertaking similar work for the pre-Muslim and the British periods. An expert Folklorist should be engaged to undertake preliminary work in connection with a comprehensive Folklore Survey in a compact linguistic area. A commission should be set up to prepare a plan for the establishment of a central library and museum. The work of this Bureau will be confined to the collection, arrangement and publication of the material on Muslim period and will take about three years to finish. The Bureau will consist of four editors, two for the pre-Moghul and Moghul periods, respectively, one for the study of the Deccan and provincial cultures and one for the purely Hindu sources of Muslim India, together with a committee of ten research scholars and a Secretary. Two of these scholars will be assigned to the study of the pre-Moghul and three to the Moghul period, respectively, under their various editors. Again three scholars will study the provincial cultures and two will specialise in the study of the Deccan during the Muslim rule under a supervising editor. Two others will be set apart for the study of the Muslim period from the purely Hindu sources. Because of the excellent collection of Oriental Manuscripts in the Bankipore Library the central office will be located at Patna and arrangements will be made for securing photographs of facsimile in cases of rare manuscripts and for the study and inspection of these manuscripts in various Indian and foreign libraries. At a later stage arrangements will have to be made for the publication of this material in English and other leading Indian languages. The initial work will consist of preparing an exhaustive bibliography of literature bearing on the period under review and a list of contents in the light of which the members of the research committee are expected to collect materials. It is assumed that the editors shall be thoroughly acquainted with source of materials and the members of the research committee with the methods of modern research and the languages in which the materials are to be found. To report on the progress of the work from time to time an Advisory Committee may be formed in which the various Governments co-operating with the scheme shall be asked to nominate one member each. The editors and the Secretary of the Boards will be *ex-officio* members of this committee.

The expenditure of the Bureau for three years will tentatively work out as follows:—

	Rs.
4 Editors at Rs. 500 p.m. each	72.000
1 English Translator at Rs. 350 p.m.	12.600
1 Secretary at Rs. 500 p.m.	18.000
12 researchers at Rs. 250 p.m. each	86,200
Office equipments:—	
3 Scribes at Rs. 40 p. m. each	4,320
1 Typist at Rs. 40 p. m.	1,440
2 Clerks at Rs. 30 p. m. each	2,160
1 peon at Rs. 15 p. m. ...	740
1 Daftari at Rs. 10 p. m.	360
Rent and light at Rs. 100 p. m.	3,600
	2,01,420

The initial work of compiling a bibliography shall take about six months and cost about Rs. 3,000. Let us assign a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the office equipment and an extra sum of Rs. 80,000 to cover the travelling expenses of the editors and scholars in connection with their work and the incidental cost of photographing and copying rare manuscripts. Some manuscripts may have to be purchased. This will bring our expenditure to Rs. 2,87,420. In the absence of the collected material it is difficult to form even tentative idea as to the cost of publication in English and other leading languages of India. Thus, in round figures, the scheme of collecting materials and their English version will roughly cost the Government about three lakhs or about eighty thousand rupees annually for three years. The initial work of compiling a bibliography and a list of contents and preliminary survey of folklore has to be undertaken immediately.

Doctor: "You must eat more fruit, and eat it with the skin on as it is rich in vitamins. What fruit do you like?"
Patient: "Cocoanuts."

CULTURE—IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

(Continued From Page 6)

public. His great wit lies in the fact that he tells the truth—and nothing can be further than the truth, if brilliantly expressed.

Art And Life

One could go on talking about art and culture all night—it is a subject without beginning or end. We have only to visit the art galleries of Europe to know what art has meant to the world and what an important part it has played in life. Our museums filled with history and the achievements of forgotten people and libraries filled with words of wisdom showing a culture of centuries.

It is sad to think that the masses never stop to consider that art is the birthright of every human being. The world is full of art, but people pass it by—they have not the time to consider what a difference a few hours of leisure spent in the study and appreciation of beautiful things would make in their dull and dreary lives.

Culture takes long to acquire, but the joy and understanding of art is the beginning of culture. Men may lose much in life, but having acquired culture it remains for ever. There is really no need to look at the dreary things in life when the world is so full of beauty, but before you can find beauty, you must know what you are looking for and know how to enjoy it when you have found it.

"How many revolutions does the earth make in a day?"

"You can't tell, teacher, till you see the morning paper."

* * * *

"What a horrible scar Jim has on his forehead."

"Oh! no. Why he got that in a football game."

* * * *

"No," the girl replied, sadly, "I can never be your wife. The man I marry must be strong and silent, a man I can look up to."

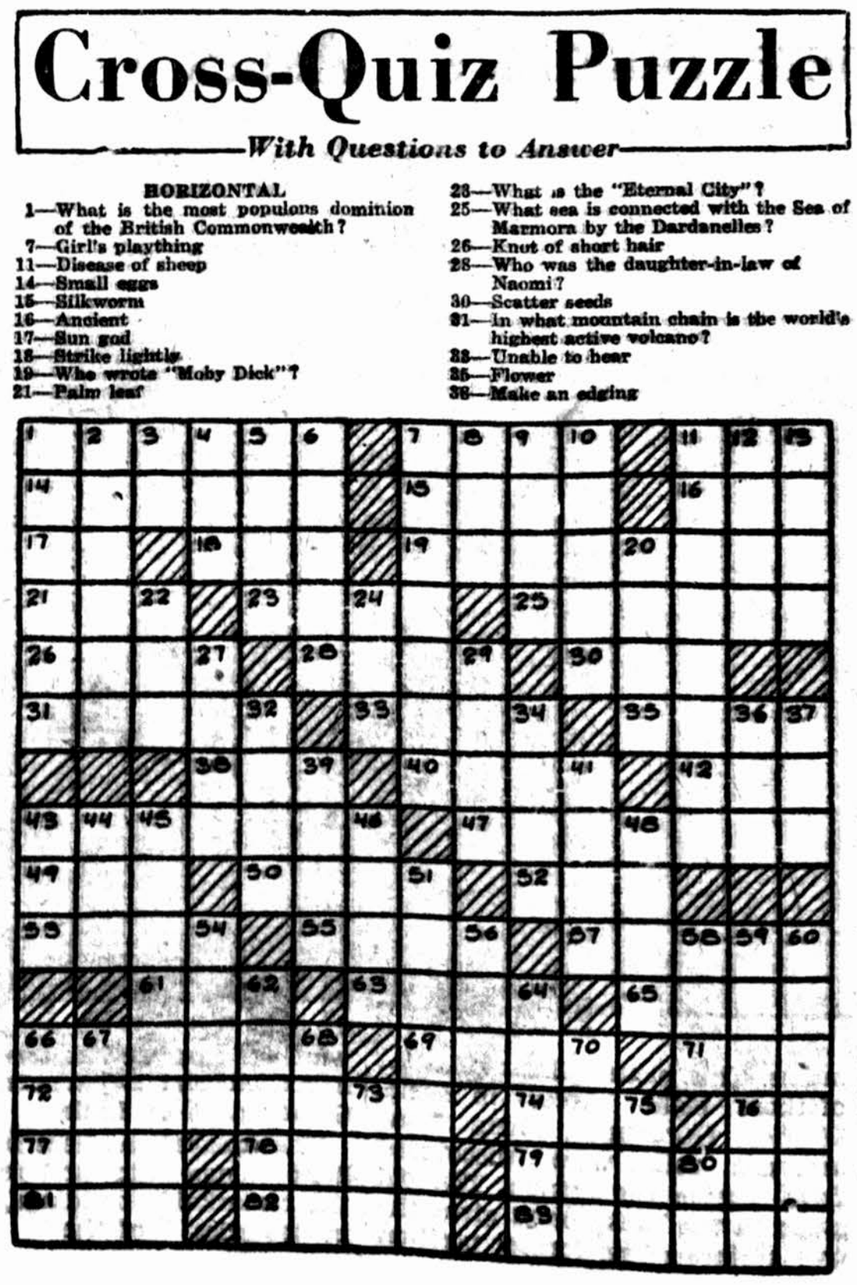
"Well", said her rejected lover, "I advise you to pop along to Trafalgar Square and have a look at Nelson."

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—What is the most populous dominion of the British Commonwealth?
7—Girl's plaything
11—Disease of sheep
14—Small eggs
15—Silkworm
16—Ancient
17—Sun god
18—Strike lightly
19—Who wrote "Moby Dick"?
21—Palm leaf
23—What is the "Eternal City"?
25—What sea is connected with the Sea of Marmora by the Dardanelles?
26—Knot of short hair
28—Who was the daughter-in-law of Naomi?
30—Scatter seeds
31—In what mountain chain is the world's highest active volcano?
33—Unable to hear
35—Flower
36—Make an edging
40—Vex
42—Hasten
43—Designating a chief artery
47—Found
49—Past
50—Eject
52—Greek letter
53—Small child
55—Always
57—Bay window
61—Anger
63—Cuckoopint
65—Twist
66—What English poet wrote "Dover Beach"?
69—Repast
71—Man's name
72—What state is geographically the central commonwealth of continental U.S.?
74—Narrow inlet
76—Supposed hypnotic force
77—Tumult
78—Plan
79—Sofa or divan
81—Female of the domestic fowl
82—European river
83—Spoke publicly



VERTICAL

1—Crown
2—In Arthurian legend what was the last resting place of heroes?
3—Greek letter
4—Lofty mountain
5—Expensive
6—American fur merchant
7—Who was the Greek goddess of fruitful soil?
8—Danish coin
9—Feminine name
10—Bathes
11—Variety of cabbage
12—Bulging earthen pot
13—Paradise
20—Masculine name
22—Help
24—Mire
27—Who was the mother of Apollo?
29—Great
32—Satisfy
34—Throw one's self heavily
36—Woo
37—Goal
39—Duration
41—Sound repetition
42—Vehicle
44—Turkish commander
45—What American poet wrote "Miniver Cheevy"?
46—Prima donna
48—Ventilates
51—White ant
54—Greek god of love
56—Regret
58—River of Asia
59—Continent
60—Placed strips of type metal between lines

MADRAS BUBBLE BURSTS AGAIN?—OUR NASIK H. S. A.—RAILWAY CONCESSIONS—THE HOLI CAMP FIRE—THE BOMBAY R. C. GUILD—FOND HOPES.

The following cryptic message from Madras is interesting; "The latest news relating to Mr. Kamath's Association is that the conditions of affiliation to the Delhi Organisation are not acceptable to Sir. M. Venkatasubha Rao, Mr. Kamath and others. Therefore the chances of their association being affiliated to Delhi are practically nil." The Scouts of Madras are as firm in their resolve to stand by Hindustan Scouting, and even if Mr. Kamath decides to join the B. P. Association, his fate will not be dissimilar to the fate of the abandoned B. P. Movement of Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy in Bombay. In any case, the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy should be instructed without delay by Mr. Hogg to proceed to Madras.

The Nasik Association

The Hindustan Scout Association has captured another fort by the successful inauguration of the H. S. A. at Nasik. With the welcome support of leading educationists and boys of various schools, our enthusiastic Ag. Provincial Commissioner, Prof. V. G. Rao, was able to see the inauguration of the Association on 25th February. We whole-heartedly hope that a large number of girls will come forward to join the Girl Scouts of the H. S. A.

Railway Concessions For H. S. A.

We are pleased to announce that the railway concessions will now be able to all Scouts of the Hindustan Association. For some time past the G.I.P. Railway was trying to evade giving concessions on the ground that concessions, according to the rules, were only given to the B. P. Scouts and Scouts of the Seva Samiti. This is, however, now not the case, and Scouts in uniforms of the H.S.A. in parties of four or more can travel a double journey, paying a single fare.

The Worli Camp

The All-Bombay Scouters' Circle enjoyed a Camp Fire at Worli Jamboree Hut on Sunday fortnight ago. The neighbourhood was surprised at this new happy and disciplined celebration of Holi. The camp fire not only attracted many troops, but it created a stir in the labour populations staying in the neighbourhood chawls. The All-Bombay Scouters' Circle must be congratulated for providing this new opportunity to the various sections to come under a common banner to meet and know each other.

Rural Work

On 29th January H. S. A. Scouts of Timarni in C.P. went in a group to help the village of Sedaluri. The Scouts were divided into two groups, and one group undertook to repair the village road, whilst the other took to repairing the drains of the village wells. The scouts dug a deep ditch, cleaned the dirty cistern of the well, and prepared a gutter to join the cistern to the ditch. Thus the insanitary place was made clean and healthy. In the afternoon the scouts went round the families, meeting and chatting with the villagers and advancing them to live in clean and healthy surroundings. On a proclamation by the village Patel, about two hundred villagers assembled for a meeting over which the scoutmaster presided. Lectures were then delivered by the Scoutmaster and the headmaster of the village school. The party returned late last night after spending a day doing genuine scouting.

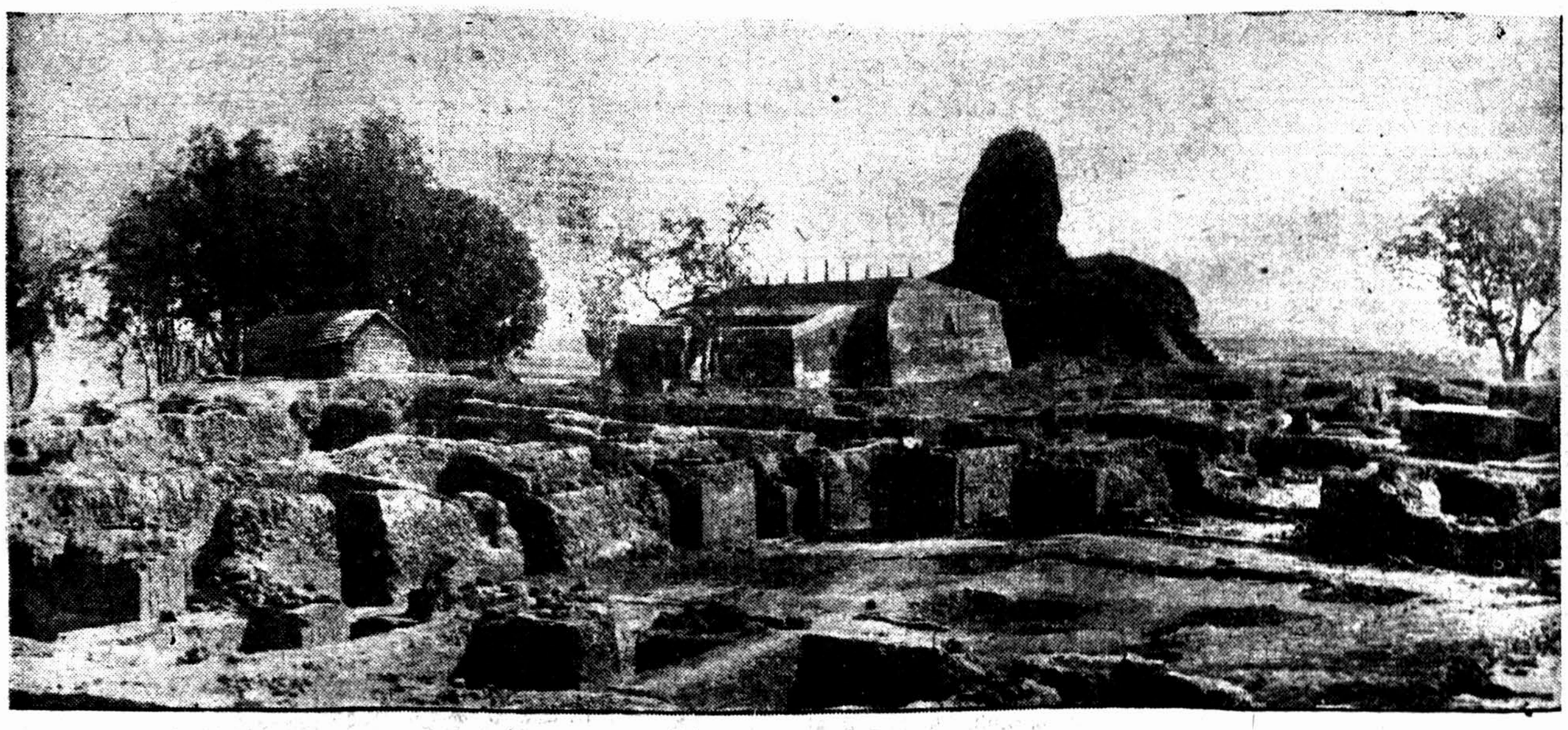
Help Adult Education

The Premier of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, is organising a literary drive in the month of May. About a thousand volunteers are to instruct the illiterates of our Presidency. It is up to every scout troop and every Scout Association to prove that they are always "Prepared" for the service of the motherland. The appeal of the Hon. Mr. Kher for educating our masses must meet with the ready response of all genuine scouts. Will not our Local Associations and Scouter Circles, get ready to harness their energies to work for a most important duty? The All-Bombay Scouters' Circle has already given a splendid lead and twenty scoutmasters have decided to send in their names to Miss Godavari Gokhale of the Servants of India society. Every school boy can easily spread literary, at least in his own home, amongst his servants. We hope the Provincial Headquarters will circularise all Associations to lend their entire and active support to the cause of Adult Education.

The Catholic Scout Guild

The first Annual report of the above guild does not make very convincing reading. The Archbishop of Bombay appears to be keenly interested in the Scout movement and there are some enthusiastic members on the managing committee. We have in the past called this association "sectarian" and have never felt enthusiastic for its advocation of the "sit-on-the-fence" policy. Any religion should be free to spread its ideals and tenets amongst its young adherants, but it is not playing the game by utilising another internationl movement and its uniform for that purpose. We are aware that the International B. P. Movement has, in the past, encouraged the exploitation of the Scout Movement for such purposes. It may be suitable for England to have a Roman Catholic Guild, as England no more lives in the days of Henry VIII, but the trend of human institutions must depend upon the history, time and place in which the flourish. It is our confirmed belief that the exploitation of the National Scout Movement in India for sectarian purposes is harmful, nay even dangerous, for the unity for which His Grace the Archbishop appears so keenly anxious. It does not appear from the Report that the members of the guild have even cared to study the nature of conflict in the Indian Scout World. The first paragraph of the report is entirely unconvincing. The statement that scouts of the guild are free to join any Association is at least not going to satisfy Indian public opinion. Statistics in this connection would be revealing. There is only one properly constituted Scout Association in the Bombay Presidency and, therefore, the question of joining any association does not arise. It is high time the Catholics in India took to heart the words of one of their brothers in Bengal, otherwise in the marching tide of India's history they may find themselves isolated and segregated. I am quite sure that the Hindusthan Scout Association in no way desires the sympathy and support of organisations like the Catholic Scout Guild or the Parsi Scout Federation. They are happier in the places where they now belong. The H.S.A. to-day by its ideals, its invincible organisation, its hold over public opinion, and the unbreaking unity of its ranks towers high over all the mushroom, constitutional and unconstitutional growths that have taken birth in recent times.

Where Buddha's Ashes Lie



It is the well-known fact that the dead body of Lord Buddha was cremated and his ashes were divided among eight chieftains, who erected stupas over their respective portions, which are now seen among India's ancient remains. This picture illustrates one of those eight places in Kasia, District Gorakhpur, where bone and ash relics were discovered from inside the stupa. The old stupa in the background gives the true picture of its former position which is now well restored by the Archaeological Department of the Government of India.

The excavations here brought to light unique relics and remains of the remarkable buildings, and also monasteries of the Buddhist monks.

In the attached new building is placed the sculpture, 18 feet long, depicting Buddha's death scene, which was recovered from this place.

U. C. CHOPRA.

NOTHING SHALL DIVIDE US

stations where the train halted. I do not, of course, say that all Vaishyas are like that. I simply give here an interesting illustration of human conduct.

I will now refer to a Brahman. The Gujarat College is situated in a very large compound. A separate shrine was, and I believe, still is allowed to the waterman—in my days, he was a round jovial fellow, four feet tall and of about the same measure round the waist. His water pots and cups were always burnished bright and over them he presided dispensing sweet drinks in the shape of cool, crystal clear water. Often, when depressed with the burden of studies or the harsh words of tormenting professors, we used to resort to him, and he with his cheerful banter and irreverent talk, used to banish our gloom and send us back to the classes, smiling and reconciled. During the stress of examinations, he proved a great friend. When our Examiners blundered into making the question papers unduly stiff, he helped to restore the balance, by carrying into the examination-hall, in the palm of his hands, little slips of paper containing the correct answers, entrusted to him by those who had come out of the hall earlier and had had the opportunity to consult the text books, and passing them on to the friends in difficulty inside the hall, and who were somehow feeling exceedingly thirsty all the time!

Real Heroism

Lastly, I shall deal with a Shudra. My uncle was a Diwan of a Native State. He used to preside over Criminal trials. Once upon a time, he was presiding at a Criminal trial when an accused was under charge for an alleged major offence. My uncle was seated at one end of the Court room. The prisoner stood at the other end, with an armed constable standing guard on either side of him. Between the Judge and the prisoner at the bar, were members of the Bar, and other persons. At the close of the trial, my uncle declared the prisoner guilty and pronounced a heavy sentence upon him for having committed the offence. Immediately on hearing the sentence, the prisoner, from some hidden pocket in his clothes, whipped out a double barrelled revolver and aimed it straight at my uncle. Every one in the Court was struck motionless with horror. In an instant, a Shudra, who was in the hall, rushed to the front of the prisoner, put his own two fingers inside the two barrels and pulled the trigger in the contrary direction. The next moment the prisoner was seized by the constables, the revolver was wrested from his hands and he was removed in custody.

Let me give here another picture from life, of a Shudra. In our time, the privies in the College Hostel were on the basket system. At the end of the College compound, there was a small cottage in which the scavengers used to live. The cottage contained a couple of rooms, and an open chowk in the front. The Shudra kept the cottage and the chowk scrupulously clean. Often in the evenings, we used to visit him in his cottage. He used to welcome us with a kindly smile. We would seat ourselves on the otta of the chowk. The old man would then bring out his rustic guitar and sing to its accompaniment, songs of love and devotion to Shri Krishna and Radha. And as we would sit there entranced by the music and the pathos of his songs, the dusk would merge into night and the stars would come out in the sky, and still the sweet music would go on, until

(Continued from page 1)

suddenly we were roused from our trance by the harsh ringing of the dinner bell.

I have given here instances, good, bad and indifferent, taken from the lives of our fellowmen. No community has the monopoly either of good men or of bad men. There have been truly good and great men among Hindus as also among Muslims. Swami Narayan Sahajanand was a great social reformer in the last century among all communities. He was, for his ideas, put into prison by the orthodox. Notwithstanding all sorts of prosecutions, he carried on a brave fight against ignorance and superstition. Then, there was Ramakrishna Paramhansa, who was a Muslim—to a Muslim and a Hindu to a Hindu. There was also Swami Vivekanand and now we have Gandhiji.

Synthesis Necessary

I hold that both the Hindu and the Muslim communities possess a good many good qualities and they ought to learn to understand and appreciate each other's good points. The distinguished features of Muhammadanism, I think, are self-reliance, equality of all men and women, community of wealth, the principle of election, and obedience to the Law and not to Man. Similarly, I have been trying to find out the good points of Hinduism. I suggest that they are—toleration (which is the soul of democracy); renunciation; compassion; and struggle for the liberty of the soul.

I want my readers seriously to consider whether it is not worth our while to combine these two sets of qualities, so that India may make its own contribution to the world.

Granting then that such a consummation is devoutly to be wished, how shall we set about to accomplish it? I suggest that we should begin at the beginning. I refer to schools. Let us begin with the children. Let us catch their first impressions. Children are bubbling with innocence. They are mentally alert. They have no prejudices. They possess great curiosity. Sometimes they give us home truths, that even we may learn from them. Let me illustrate.

Once, in an idle moment, I began to wonder whether I was rich or poor. And I was puzzled. I could not make up my mind on the subject. So I called my granddaughter and put the question to her. "Baby, are we rich or poor?" —Without a moment's hesitation, she replied, "We are neither rich, nor poor," and walked away in dignity, surprised that I could not myself answer so simple a question. Of course, the child was right. We are rich or poor, as we think ourselves to be. Man is rich if he is contented. Without contentment, he is poor, albeit a multimillionaire.

Children sometimes tell us the blunt truth, where elder persons may refrain owing to a sense of delicacy or other reasons. Once I was dragged by my family to a photographer's, in order to be photographed. When the photograph was delivered, the family clustered round and on examining the photograph, unanimously exclaimed: "How very nice it was." I then called my grandson Subodh to tell me what he thought of the photograph. He looked at it and said that the photograph showed me as being in a huff and as if I was scolding some body. What the child said was the truth, since when the photograph was being taken, I was in a state of rebellion.

Now these two children go to a school. In that school, there is no distinction made between a Hindu and a non-Hindu. Once my grandson returned from school with tears in his eyes. I asked him what the matter was. He then informed me that his friend, Ebrahim, had fallen down whilst playing and had hurt himself; that he had been bleeding, and had to be made to lie down, and ice put on his forehead and he had been afterwards conveyed home in an ambulance car. Thereafter, every day the child reported to me the progress of his friend towards recovery, until the day when he came bounding joyously to me and shouted out that his friend's wound had completely healed and that the children had played together again.

Catch Them Young

Does my reader imagine that when my grandson made friendship with little Ebrahim, he considered whether he was a Hindu or a Muslim? Certainly not.

Similarly, when at the annual gathering of the school, the first prize for music was carried away by Taj Din, my grand-daughter was happiest, as Taj Din was her class-mate.

Therefore, let us begin with little children and provide them with non-communal schools. Drill, music, drawing and handicrafts provide excellent opportunities for rearing up little children together in true comradeship.

Similarly for our grown-ups, I would provide common libraries. Let us share in each other's culture. There is much to learn for each one of us, from the literature of the other. Since a child, I have delighted in the Arabian Nights. Muslims will find abundant folklore in Hindu literature. I am told, there is an amount of literary talent going among present-day youths. Why not use those literary abilities in creating a new literature, a literature depicting the day-to-day lives and thoughts of Hindu and Muslim brethren, intermingling them and producing there but a true brotherhood.

As regards sports clubs, I am against their being run on communal lines. At one time, I used to attend the Presidency matches. I, however, felt so deeply pained at the "Pahila Kay" business and the bad communal spirit engendered at these games, that I have ceased attending those matches. Let us have social gatherings by all means, but let those be mixed gatherings in which all the communities can fraternize.

I further advocate non-communal social clubs and suggest that communal clubs should encourage their members to bring as their guests, members from other communities. The rules of communal clubs should be modified so as to permit suitable persons belonging to other communities, joining as honorary members thereof.

I shall be told that the problem is vast, and an individual alone can do nothing. I do not agree. I believe that every person carries with him a halo of his personality. Whoever comes within its influence, cannot but be affected by it. Just consider the incidents from my life that I have here set out. In one's daily life, one comes into new contacts —meets with new experiences. One should study them and learn from them. Every good act is bound to produce its good effect. Why should one then feel despondent! I say to each one of my readers: search out opportunities for establishing personal non-communal contacts and carry on. Prohibition and Swadeshi offer excellent fields.

It may be said that I have dealt with an important subject in a homely and commonplace manner and that there is nothing heroic in what I have said or suggested. I admit the charge. May I, however, plead in extenuation, and in all humility, that I am a common man and have indited these few lines, for common men, women and children!

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DAUGHTER OF SHAHJEHAN

at such a great court, where there were so many ambassadors."(4)

Manucci's Libel

Manucci, however, in his anxiety to pose as a more well-informed writer,(5) loves to make, in rather general terms, other equally devastating and mischievous observations when he says,

"All the same this princess did not desist from waiting on her father with great affection, contenting herself with the pleasure she had with her lovers."(6).

He also claims to have been favoured with the delicious wine Jahan-ara used to drink(7)

I could have only wished Mr. Morgan had in this connection, only cared to read the works of Sir Jadunath Sarkar, who is supposed to be an authority for the reign of Aurangzeb, before he attempted to seek publication of his magnificent homage to the daughters of Shahjehan. It is of no benefit to credit even Manucci with any degree of trustworthiness as we shall presently see.

I invite Mr. Morgan to this quotation from Sarkar "She was the best loved child of Shahjehan", says he about Jahan-ara, "and well did she deserve his affection. Ever since her mother's death, her care and fore-thought had saved him from domestic worries. Her sweetness of temper and gentleness of heart even more than her mental accomplishments(8) soothed his mind in fatigue and anxiety, while her loving kindness healed all discords in the Imperial family, and spreading beyond the narrow circle of her kinsfolk made her the channel of the royal bounty to orphans, widows, and the poor. In the full blaze of prosperity and

(Continued from Page 3.)

power her name was known in the land only for her bounty and graciousness. In adversity she rose to a nobler eminence and became an Antigone to her captive father. Happier than the daughter of the much enduring CEdipus, she finally won her father's forgiveness for the son who had wronged him so cruelly. And after her death the memory of her piety and meekness of spirit has been preserved by the lowliest epitaph. The stone records her last wish:—

"Cover not my grave save with green grass,
For such a covering alone befits the tomb of the lowly in spirit."(9)

Again,

"Her saintly character won rewards rich beyond the dreams of subserviency."(10).

Villification Of Raushan-ara

Obviously not satisfied with what he has written about the 'saintly' Jehan-ara, of hallowed memory, Manucci, perhaps owing to his supreme "hatred," (11) for Aurangzeb, or with a view to trumpet his much-made-of familiarity with the Imperial House, and the "deep confidence of the principal ladies and eunuchs,"(12) forges considerably ahead and exhibits a complete mastery of inimitable villification of Raushan-ara. On the unimpeachable authority of a Portuguese slave woman, Thomazia Martins, by name, his only invigorating source of information,

"who through her affection she had for me..... informed me of what passed inside the palace,"(13)

he reproduces verbatim a whole piece of advice supposed to have been given by Aurangzeb to Raushanara, dissuading her from her real or supposed desire to reside outside the fortress. From this narrative the author infers that Raushanara was a lady of free morals and easy virtue, whose movements were consequently required to be very closely checked.

At one time, according to him, stricter watch on her apartments was considered indispensable, "because two men were reported to have entered there." (14) He also says that

"She kept there nine youths in secret for her diversion The discoverer of this noble conduct was Fakhr-un-nissa Begum, the daughter of Aurangzeb. This lady, although not desirous of marriage, had no intention of being deprived of her satisfaction. Therefore, she asked her aunt to make over to her at least one out of nine. Raushanara Begum declined the request in spite of niece's importunity. Moved by envy the young girl revealed to her father what there was hidden in the apartments of Raushanara Begum. By diligent search they caught the young men.....and destroyed (them) by secret tortures..... Aurangzeb shortened her life by poison" and she died "swollen out like a hogshead" (15).

For reasons of undersirable public discontent consequent upon making such a material as the data for probable screen fiction and other common place literature, it seems all the more necessary to examine the historical authenticity of the Storia Do Mogor.

From the course of his movements since January 1656, when he first landed at Surat, upto 1662 Manucci's life appears to be one of a fugitive adventurer. After joining Dara's service as an artillerymen he fought the battle of Samugarh in 1658, later accepting service under Aurangzeb and subsequently deserting him to join Dara at Lahore from where he went to Multan and Bhakkar, where he was placed under Basant, an eunuch commander, at the head of artillery. After Dara's defeat he returned to Lahore and then came to Delhi with other European artillerymen. He saw Aurangzeb's departure to Kashmir (8th December 1662) and then went to Dacca and Rajmahal via Patna, returning through Sundarbans to Hugli. He came to Agra, probably in 1663, via Qasim bazar and adopted medicine as his profession. Here he was introduced to Raja Jai Singh through Kirat Singh, his son, and made a Captain on Rupees Ten per diem. Between March and September 1664 he marched with the Raja to Deccan and then resigning after July 1665 went to Goa via Kalyani and Bassien in May 1667 returning back to Agra and Delhi (August 1668) where he was again attached to Kirat Singh's horse at rupees five per day. When in 1669 Kirat Singh went to Kabul, Manucci left for Lahore and practised there as a physician upto 1676 in which year he also reached Dam Dam, after deciding to live in European settlements. He again returned to Delhi after 30th January 1678, became physician to Shah Alam, the crown prince, and accompanied him to Aurangabad on September, 6, 1679, after which he never returned to Agrah or Delhi.(16)

From the foregoing resume of the vissicitudes of his adventures as a traveller, it is abundantly clear that Manucci was not at Delhi or Agra when Shahjehan died (22nd January 1666) or when Jahanara removed to Delhi in October 1666 During all this period 1656 to 1668 Manucci had no employment connected with the Imperial Seraglio and, therefore, he could never be reasonably credited as a trustworthy informant of any 'events' inside the harem.

It is also clear that in spite of his much-made-of subsequent employment with the Crown Prince in 1678, Manucci was not in Delhi or Agra when Raushanara died on September 21, 1671. He did not return to Delhi till after 30th January 1678. Therefore, whatever he heard about Raushanara must have been from the mouths of the opium smokers of Delhi.

Aurangzeb's Daughters

Manucci has also mentioned a Fakhr-un-nissa, who was, according to him, a daughter of Aurangzeb, and at one place, he has supplied us with a hopelessly mixed-up information about Aurangzeb's other children. He tells us that "Zebetnixa Begom" (Zeb-un-nissa Begum) was from a Rajput mother and a real sister of Sultan Mohammed, and Sultan Muazzam; and that the emperor's other daughters "Zinethnixa Begom" (Zinat-un-nissa Begum) and "Bederexa Begom" (Badr-un-nissa Begum) were from a Persian lady daughter of "Xanavascan" (Shahnawaz Khan) and real sisters of Sultan Azam and Sultan Akbar, and married to sons of Murad Bukhsh and Dara. "Facronexa Begom" he says, never married(17).

The facts are absolutely at variance from those stated above. Aurangzeb's three daughters, Zeb-un-nissa Begum, Zinat-un-nissa Begum and Zabdat-un-nissa Begum were from Dilras Bano Begum, daughter of Shahnawaz Khan and real sisters of Muhammed Azam and Mohamed Akbar. None of them was from a Rajput mother or a real sister of Muazzam or Muhammed. His other two daughters, Badr-un-nissa Begum and Mihr-un-nissa Begum were from Nawab Bai Nadir-uz-Zamani, daughter of the Raja of Rajauri in Kashmir, and real sisters of Mu'azzam and Sultan

Kambakhsh, another son of Aurangzeb whom Manucci overlooks, was from Udaipuri Mahal, supposed to be a Rajput woman.

Zabdat-un-nissa and not Zinat-un-nissa was married to Sipihr Shikoh, while Badr-un-nissa, Zeb-un-nissa(18) and Zinat-un-nissa never married. There never was a daughter of Aurangzeb "Facronexa Begom" by name.

Manucci could have confounded Badr-un-nissa Begum and Mihr-un-nissa Begum with Fakhr-un-nissa Begum for reasons of phonetic similitude, and not with Zabdat-un-nissa Begum, whom he mercifully excludes from the list of Aurangzeb's children, although she lived fairly longer and died in February 1707. It is probable that he confounds Fakhr-un-nissa Begum, of his creation, with Badr-un-nissa Begum for according to him the former had never married. But when he definitely points out that "Bederexa Begom was married to a son of Murad Bukhsh, which was never the case, for she died unmarried at the age of about twenty-two years and six months, it looks manifestly clear that this "Facronexa' must have been some other lady. In any case, she could not have been Mihr-un-nissa Begum, who was married to Izid Bukhsh, a son of Murad Bukhsh at a rather early age when she was only eleven years and two months and nine days. And by reason of her tender age she could never have been in a position to expose her aunt's orgies of dissipation. Her marriage took place on 27th November, 1672, a year and a month after Raushanara's death.

Making all possible allowance, however, for Manucci's "familiarity with the Imperial Household", his only chance of confusing Facronexa is with Badr-un-nissa. It is unfortunate to observe that Manucci does not favour us with actual dates of "incidents" in the harem and this only adds to the difficulties of a seeker after truth.

But if it were to be admitted as true that "Facronexa" had caused her aun'ts death, it is natural that the fatal information must have been given to Aurangzeb, at the most, say, a week before her murder. For how could an Emperor so notorious for his orthodox and fanatical zeal 'whom," to quote the words of Sarkar, "no fear of material loss or influence of any favourite....could induce to act contrary to the Shara (Canon law)," ever afford to lose

(Continued On Page 55)

(4) Storia Vol: i; pp. 216-217 (translated by W. Irvine.)
(5) Ibid Vol ii, p. 115 and Vol: i, p. 220.
(6) Ibid Vol. i p. 218.
(7) Ibid Vol. i.p 219.

(8) "Anandram Mukhlis in his Chamanistan p. 25 says she was the Author of one or two religious treatises" Irvine's note 2 on p 217 of Storia Vol.i.
(9) Sarkar Vol. i. p. 64-65.
(10) Sarkar Vol. iii. p. 55-56.
(11) Irvine's Introduction to Storia.
(12 Storia Vol. i p. 220.
(13) Storia Vol: II Page 35.
(14) Ibid.
(15) Ibid Vol. II. Page 189 to 190.

(16) For details see Irvine's Introduction to the Storia.

(17) Storia Vol; II Pages 57 to 58.
(18) Mrs. Westbrook following some of the vulgar Muslim Writers of the 19th Century fastens the cauldron story of Bernier upon Zeb-un-nissa| See her introduction to her Diwan of Zeb-un-nissa, in the "Wisdom of the East Series" (1913).

DAUGHTER OF SHAHJEHAN

(Continued From Page 54)

time in making short work of a debauched sister? It is, indeed, strange how it escaped the infallible notice of Manucci's informants that Raushanara died a respectable and disappointed old lady of fifty-six years, when, very naturally, she must have lost a good deal of the fire of her youthful days.

Assuming, however, for argument's sake, that Raushanara was blessed with a peculiarly disproportionate exuberance of sexual passion, the very fact that the days of the forceful glamour of her beauty had passed away unblemished, knocks the bottom completely out of these wild and vulgar surmises. Moreover, it would seem historically absurd to believe that it was Badr-unnissa who by reason of her disappointed hopes earned an inglorious death for her aunt. Apart from all considerations of social decorum and the utmost natural shyness of a Muslim lady of noble birth, her mental and moral training and the peculiar religious and puritanical atmosphere of the days of Aurangzeb, Manucci should at least have known that Badr-un-nissa Begum was a rare combination of physical beauty with intellectual and moral accomplishments; she was profoundly religious by temperament and disposition. a rock of virtue and nobility of character, she had also learnt the Quran by rote. Like a sweet-scented flower hidden from physical sight, she emitted a fragrance all her own and was finally laid to rest in the full bloom of her noble life (9th April 1670 exactly a year and five months before her aunt's death.

How then could she have caused Raushanara's unfortunate end?

Apart from the foregoing critical examination of the relevant portions of the Storia, it will not be unprofitable to point out that more authentic histories of the reigns of Shahjehan and Aurangzeb have never yet gone out of existence. They are both available and serviceable. In spite of the current text book instructions that Aurangzeb, in the eleventh year of his reign (1668-9) had issued "A foolish order" (19) prohibiting publication of histories, it is of interest to note that independent contemporary Hindu historians born and bred in India and quite familiar with the customs, manners, culture and civilization of their Muslim rulers and countrymen, flourished with dignity and were never found wanting

I request Mr. Morgan to cast a cursory glance at the following list of most authentic historical works compiled and completed by contemporary Hindu historians.

(1) Futuhat-i-Alamgiri, written by Ishardass Nagar of Patan. It gives a detailed account of Alamgir's conquest upto thirty-fourth year of his reign (1692-93.)

(2) Muskha-i-Dilkusha, (20) by Bhimsen, son of Raghunandandass. This gives details of Aurangzeb's expedition to Deccan upto the accession of Shah Alam. Bhimson died in 1059 H—1747 A.D.

(3) Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh by Jagjivan Dass, son of Manohar Dass. Material for this work was being collected by the author in 1692 and it was completed in 1708. The MSS. is in the British Museum.

(4) Lub-bat-Tawarikh-i-Hind, by Rai Bindraban, son of Rai Behramal. This is a history of India from Shahbuddin Ghauri to the thirty-third year of Aurangzeb's reign, during which it was completed.

Strangely enough the book is dedicated to Aurangzeb. The MSS. is in the India Office.

(5) Khulast-ut-Tawarikh by Sanjan Rai or Subhan Rai or Sujan Rai, as the author's name is variously read. It is a general history of India upto the fortieth year of Aurangzeb's reign. It was completed in his time, and like the above, dedicated to him.

In adition to the above the Waqi-at-i-Alamgiri by Amirkhan, Tanqukhat-ul-Akhbar of Mulla Mohammed and Alamgir Namah are other valuable and authoritative works which can be usefully read by any one caring to do so. (21)

None of the above works of admitted authority makes a mention of the fantastic stories spun or woven or uselessly believed by European travellers, Bernier and Manucci, who, as Sarkar rightly observes, had obviously written "for the eyes of the foreigners".

"The scandalous gossip" writes Sarkar, "reported about her by Manucci on the veracious testimony of a Portuguese half-breed slave woman of the palace and his story that Aurangzeb angered at her profligacy, shortened her life by poison and that she died "swollen out like a hogshead," are unsupported by sober history and may have been examples of the young Italian's credulity. The official history gives her a good character:—(22)

"She had noble qualities and admirable traits, and greatly loved her brother (the Emperor). He gave away large sums in charity for the benefit of her soul and showed kindness to her servants."

(Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri p. 110)

Most of the other fanciful stories—"Bazar gossips", as Sarkar rightly calls them, about the death of Shahjehan, and passed as genuine history are easy to find in the pages of Bernier and Manucci. It would be futile to discuss them here; but it is sufficient to submit that writers who love to feed on spurious material like Bernier's and Manucci's will only soil their reputation and cause unnecessary communal bitterness.

Obviously there is little doubt about the morbid vulgarity of the Storia DO Mogor. It is a book "full of errors", says Mr Stanely Lanepoole, "and savours strongly of the Chronique Scandaleuse; and is the production of a malicious and disappointed backstairs underling" (23)

Manucci's treatment of Indian History before the reign of Shahjehan, is a masterpiece of amusing odds and ends. He attributes the origin of Sati to King Biguer Majid, the founder of Delhi, because Rajput wives usually murdered their husbands; (24) and being "very well-informed," startles his readers by telling them that Jaimal was the Rana of Chittore and Padmini was "one of his beautiful wives" whom Akbar wanted to marry and therefore he led an expedition against him (25) He also informs us that Akbar was born in Persia; (26) that he wanted to build "Agrah of copper," (27) and that weights and measures and yard measures were first introduced in India by "Shera" or Shershah. (28) not unlike the celebrated Jesuit Father Monserrate, of the days of Akbar, who wrote about the Christian Kings of India "whom our ancestors called the Indian Presbyter Johns," who were "so effectively crushed (by Mohammedans) that memory of Christianity has perished from the minds of men." (29) Manucci assures us with the zeal of a "well informed traveller," on the authority of "most experienced old men," that India was in ancient times governed by the Chinese, whose architectural remains can be seen at 'Alura,' Salcete and Delhi. (30)

Although there is very little to chose between Bernier and Manucci at least so far as their accounts of the Imperial harem of the Moghuls are concerned, "their works are of undoubted value as throwing light on the condition of the people, the state of trade and industry and the history of the Christian Churches, in India"..... "But of the political history of India apart from the few events in which they took part or which they personally witnessed, their report merely reproduced the bazar rumours and stories current among the populace, and cannot be set against the evidence of contemporary histories and letters in Persian," (31).

(19) V. Smith's Oxford Hist. of India Vol. ii., P. 436.

(20) Sarkar refers to Bhimsen and Ishardass only. He has no knowledge of the others.

(21) For a comprehensive information read Ma'arif (Azamgarh) p. 335, No. 5., Vol. 29th, for May 1932

(22) History of Aurangzeb by Sarkar, Vol. iii., p. 60.

(23) S, Lanepool's Aurangzeb, Rulers of India Series 1893.

(24) Storia vol. ii., p 130.

(25) Ibid P. 123-130.

(26) Ibid P 120.

(27) Ibid P. 132.

(28) Ibid. P. 116

(29) Commentary of Monserrate translated by S. Hoyland P.

(30) Storia vol ii. p. 151

(31) Sarkar's Hist. of Aurangzeb Vol. I Introduction PP. XVI-XVII.

TWILIGHT

The Soul that rules all will and heart
With Art and Altar by Its right,
Sprang up off the dust? Not at all.
Still common hath their worth in time;
No secret is the grace of rhyme.
The light of the Flame with all Its due
Connections fails in crooked dark:
Not to show this gay and soulless world
But heard, unknown, divine in Man.
Who says the river will not flow?
Or clouds rain? A slope and wind welcome;
And elevating strength of Man
Adds and leads His will to perfection.
And such is lingering line of the Sun.
The fly by an hour rich—the moth
Deprived of small a comfort, roves.
O! for the whim of the high and great
There have been marshes, thirsty sands;
And marshes: weeds and moss to grow.
And deserts—who's a word for them?
The bounties lavished so by the Great
Wherein recorded lie? Nowhere.

D. S. B.

The trouble with road courtesy is that when you give some motorists an inch they take a bumper.

POWER FROM REFUSE

On a rough calculation, a city with population of 6 lacs would yield 150,000 tons of refuse annually. This refuse consisting of ashes, cinders, paper, straw and vegetable matter should not be allowed to go to waste It can be treated and used as fuel, thus conserving the coal supply.

The refuse is crushed and reduced to powder and then made into small blocks by briquetting machines. The briquettes are allowed to dry for a day, and then dipped into tanks holding a mixture of oil tar and pitch of such a consistency as to permeate them. The briquets can now be used as fuel This treatment of refuse is sanitary and can bring revenue to municipal corporations. —"Science Press Service."

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A YOUNG bride asked her husband to copy a wireless recipe she wanted. He did his best, but got two stations at once, one of which was broadcasting physical exercises and the other cookery.

This is what he took down: Place one cup of flour on the shoulders, raise knees and depress toes. Mix thoroughly in half a cup of milk. Repeat six times. Inhale quickly one half-teaspoon baking powder. Lower the legs and well beat two eggs. Exhale, breathe naturally and pour into a bowl. Attention! Lie flat on the floor and roll the white of an egg until it is fluffy. In 10 minutes remove from fire and rub smartly. Breathe naturally and serve with cream.

* * * *

THE old housekeeper met the master at the door on his arrival home. "If you please, sir," she said, "the cat has had chickens."

"Nonsense, Mary," laughed her employer. "You mean kittens, Cats don't have chickens."

"Was them chickens or kittens as you brought home last night?" asked the old woman.

"Why they were chickens, of course."

"Just so, sir," replied Mary. "Well, the cat's had 'em!"

* * * *

AFTER six months at a new factory, the works manager developed a feeling that he wasn't popular, so he called aside an old worker.

"Bill, said the manager, "how is it the men don't seem to like me? Why, at my last place they gave me a silver teapot when I left."

"Only a silver teapot?" said the candid worker. "Gosh, if you'd only leave here we'd make it a gold tea service!"

* * * *

THE village grocer was gradually losing his temper with his new boy assistant.

"Look here, my lad," he said, "for the seventh time this week I've caught you asleep in the shop. What do you mean by it?"

"Well, sir," replied the puzzled youth, pulling a much-thumbed piece of paper from his trousers' pocket, "this advertisement says that you wanted a boy to sleep on the premises."

* * * *

THE fire policy on a woman's house was taken to her by the company's agent.

"There it is madam," he said. "The premium is ten pounds."

"How unfortunate," the woman said, "my bank balance is rather low just now. Tell the company to let it stand, and deduct it from what they will owe me when the house is burned down."

* * * *

"AND at her request you gave up drinking?"

"Yes".

"And you stopped smoking for the same reason?"

"I did."

"And it was for her that you gave up dancing, card parties and billiards?"

"Absolutely."

"Then why didn't you marry her?"

"Well, after all this reforming I realized I could do better."

* * * *

DOCTOR: "I am somewhat in doubt as to whether yours is a constitutional trouble or not"

Patient: "For goodness sake, doctor, you don't mean that I will have to go to all that expense of taking my case to the supreme court, do you?"

A RACING man hired a horse cab to take him to a local meeting. The cab went very slowly.

"Do you think we'll be there by two o'clock?" asked the fare.

"I hope so," said the driver. "I want to give the horse a bit of a rest. He's running in the two-thirty."

THE doctor was visiting Rastus' wife to deliver her twelfth offspring. While riding along with Rastus he saw a duck in the road.

Doctor: "Whose duck is that?"

Rastus: "That ain't no duck. That's the stork with his legs wore off."

"OF COURSE", said the farmer, engaging a lad, "you can stay in bed if you feel tired, and I might tell you we had a man died in bed once."

"What with?" asked the lad eagerly.

"Starvation,' replied the farmer.

Our Humorist At Large

Dentist: "You took a long time to draw that man's tooth."
Assistant: "Yes, sir, he married the girl I love."

"Just look at the table you sold us a week ago."
"'Um you must have wiped it with a damp cloth."

"You sold me my dog as a police dog, and for three days he has not even barked."
"No, he belongs to the Secret Police."

THE business men were talking over their employees.

"Well, old Johnson has grown grey-haired in my service."

"Pooh, I've a girl who has grown yellow-haired, brown-haired and red-haired in my service."

* * * *

FATHER (sternly)—"Your teacher tells me that you're the worst boy in the school, Billy.'

Small Son—"Oh, well, it's only a small school, Dad. There's only thirty-two boys altogether."

* * * *

"DOES your husband go out for a constitutional every night?'

"No, he has it indoors."

* * * *

"I HEARD about a man who lived on onions alone."

"Anyone who lives on onions should."

* * * *

"I WANT to get a nice bunch of roses for my wife. How much will they cost?"

Florist: "I can tell better if you'll describe the nature and violence of the quarrel."

* * * *

"THE new people next door seem very devoted," said the wife to her husband. "He kisses her every time he goes out, and blows kisses to her all down the road. Now, why don't you do that?"

"Me? I don't know her."

* * * *

"YOUR communism is stupid. If everything were divided today, in a very short time your portion would be gone. What then?'

"Divide again!"

* * * *

C.P.O.—"What would you do if your gun captain's head were blown off in the midst of a battle?"

Seaman—"Nothing."

C.P.O.—"Why not?"

Seaman—"I'm the gun captain."

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

CONCEPTO:—
An effective remedy for sterility and childlessness. Thoroughly tried by a German Doctor. Those homes which are without children must try this. 24 Tablets (generally sufficient for a case) price Rs. 5/-.

SPERMIN
For Birth Control. Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re 1, 24 in a tube Rs. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.
(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edenburough they are commonly known as 'Scot Pills.' They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

RENTO:—
For people of low vitality to regain the same forceful strength of youth. Price 12 in a tube Rs. 1-8/-, 24 in a tube Rs. 2-8/-.

SPERTON CREAM:—
If you are not satisfied with your married life try it once and use it ever.. It is only for outward application. Price Rs. 2/- per tube.

SELLING WITH ALL IMPORTANT DRUG STORES.

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Ahmedabad	—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
Ajmer	—Popular Medical Stores, Naya Bazar.
Allahabad	—Kings & Co.
Baroda	—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road.
Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Day.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
Delhi	—Young Friends & Co., Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr Duni Chand Khosla.
Karachi	—Radiant Health Store, Bunder Road.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
Lucknow	—Sarkar & Co.
Meerut City	—Modern Scientific Stores, Railway Road.
Muttra	—Sukh Sancharak Co.
Nagpur	—1. Amrit Pharmacy. —2. Central Medical Store

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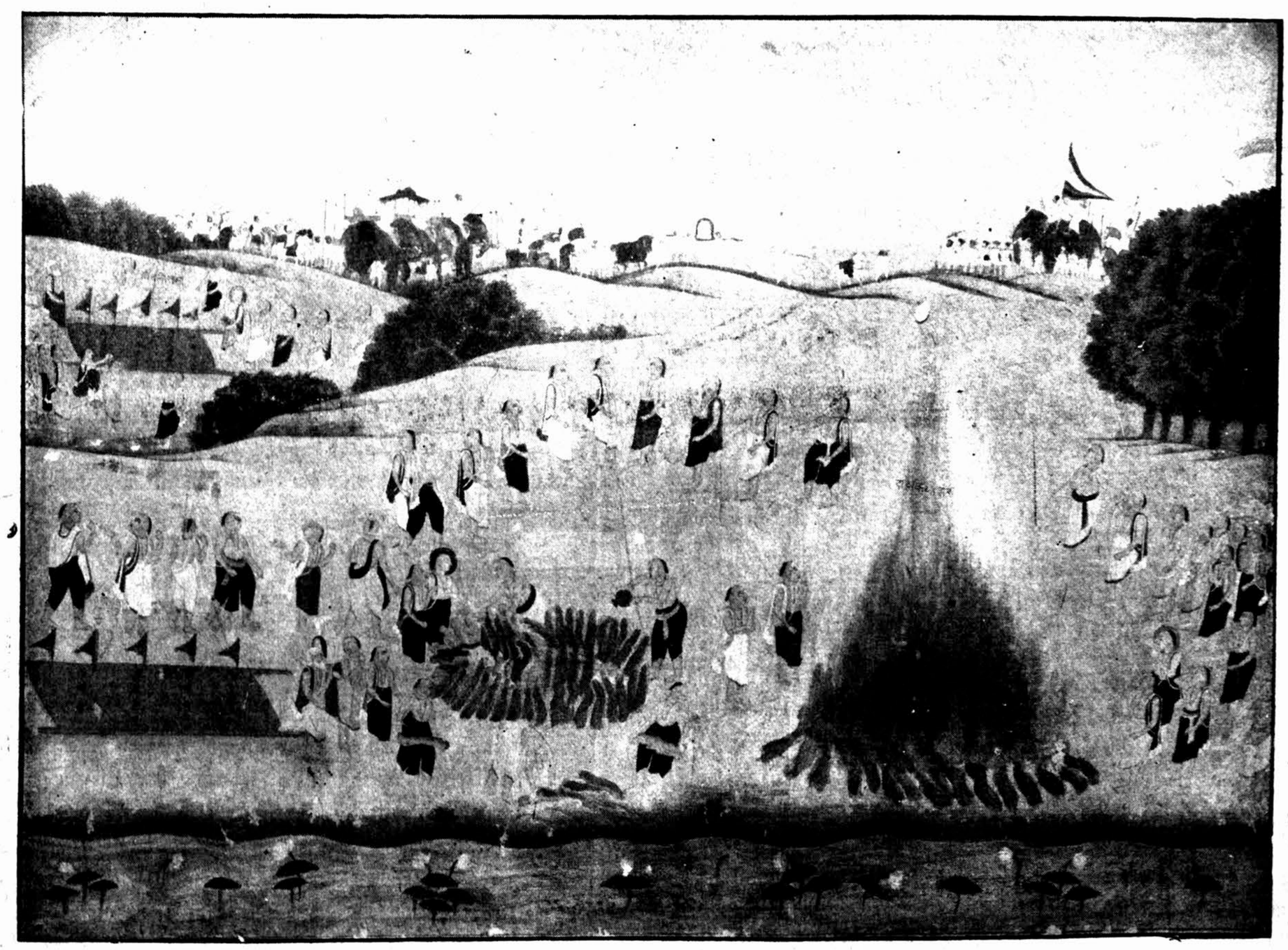
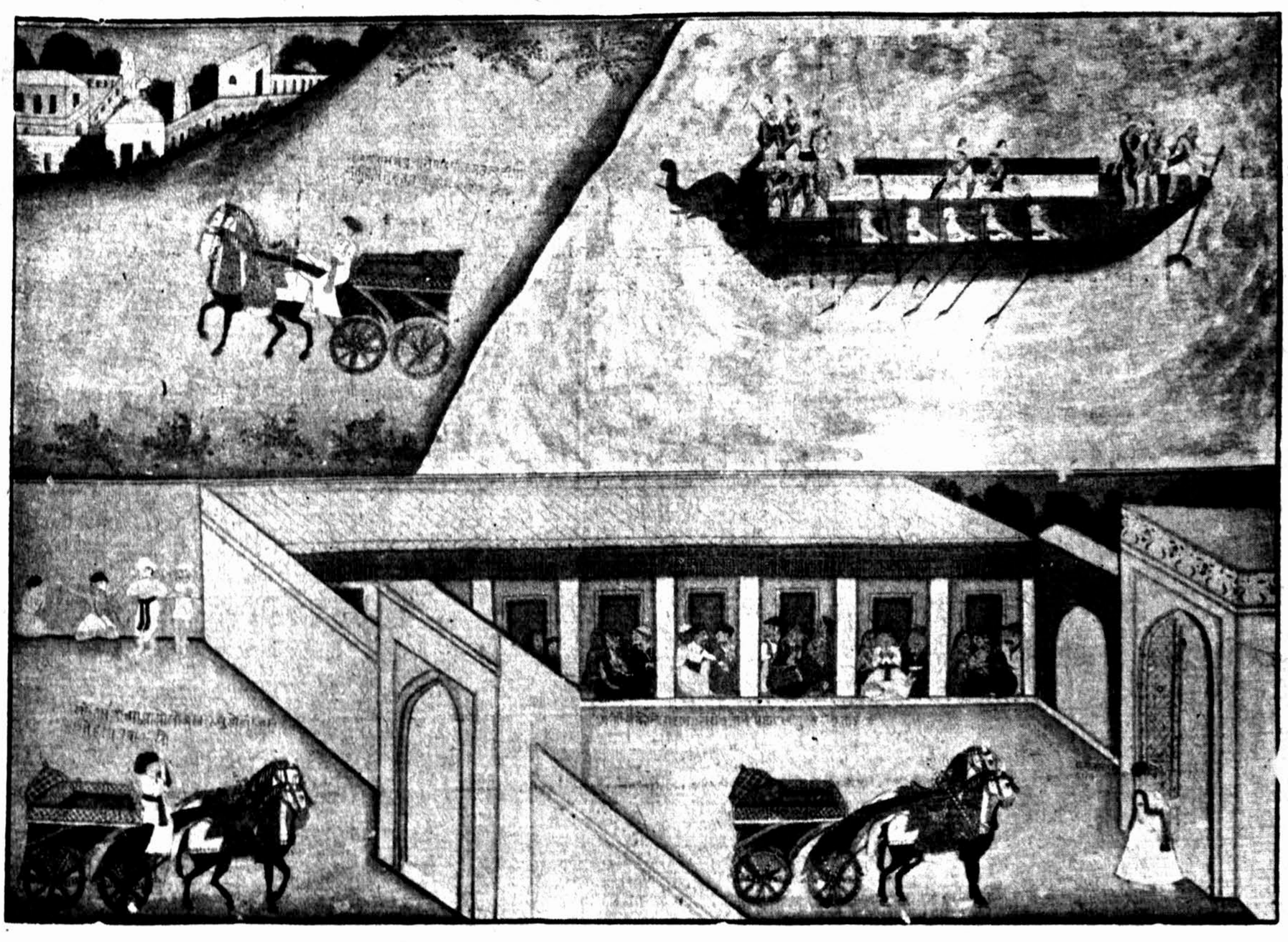


This picture and the one below are reproductions of two highly interesting paintings, said to be over 150 years old. They are from the collection of Mr. Ishwarlal Daru of Santa Cruz and are published here through his courtesy. The one above depicts the scene of the funeral of King Dashrath of Ayodhya, father of Rama, the hero of the Epic, Ramayana.



Rama and his brother, Lakshman, crossing the river.

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